# LJS 419

# *Erbario*

*An Illustrated Herbal of the Veneto*
*Northern Italy · fifteenth century*

*A page-by-page reading edition — transcription, English translation,*
*botanical identification and commentary*

University of Pennsylvania · Schoenberg Collection · Oversize LJS 419
*public domain facsimile (OPenn / BiblioPhilly)*

*An independent working edition prepared from the public-domain facsimile*

*by P. Mamontov, with Claude (Anthropic) · 2026*

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# About this Edition

**Final edition — checked, consolidated & extended (04.07.2026).** Page-by-page transcription (f. [i], 1r-99v) with English translation of all noted leaves and plant identifications (old & modern names) under per-entry **Confidence** grading. This revision adds, on every uncertain leaf, a **Name-image relationship** classification (agreement / conflation / conflict / unresolved) and a **structured-morphology** field, and — for the many "cryptic" headings — their **tradition-name and Segre Rutz number** keyed to the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the ~98-plant tradition edited by Segre Rutz; see the companion concordance). Part II summary & conclusion; Part III replication data; Appendix A palaeographic key; Appendix B on how the plant identifications were made; Appendix C on how the readings were recovered (enhancement, segmentation, a fallible HTR cross-check, evidence grades, and the integrity guards). All entries follow one uniform template; numbering verified; the **cryptic-name and dense-note leaves were re-read at master-TIFF resolution** and aligned against the alchemical-herbal manuscript tradition. An experimental handwriting-recognition tool was consulted only as a secondary aid in checking difficult readings (see §G); every reading printed here is the editors' own judgement from the images.

**Repository:** Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, University of Pennsylvania — Lawrence J. Schoenberg Collection, **Oversize LJS 419**.

**Title:** *Erbario* (so named in 15th-century ink on the upper cover) — an illustrated herbal / *Kräuterbuch*.

**Origin:** Northern Italy, **15th century**; the language of the notes points specifically to the **Veneto**. *(The Penn catalogue dates it "Italy, 1400" — very likely a round-number estimate; the broader "15th century" is used here as the safer span.)*

**Support & extent:** Paper, **100 leaves** (collation: [i], 1-99), foliation in ink, upper-right recto. Leaf size **245 x 176 mm**, bound to **254 x 190 mm**.



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**Quire structure (per catalogue):** $1^{1}$ $2^{10}$(-1) 3-$10^{8}$ $11^{3}$ $12^{8}$(-1) 13-$14^{8}$. *(The catalogue records the first quire more tentatively as [1]$^{2}$(-1?); the single-leaf reading given here is one interpretation of an uncertain first gathering.)*

**Script:** A **humanistic cursive** hand for the notes; plant-names are written as headings, usually upper-left or upper-centre, occasionally in red.

**Languages: Italian** (Veneto dialect) with some **Latin**, and many names in a Latinate/vernacular mix; a number of names are corrupt or phonetic.

**Illustration:** Three campaigns are distinguishable — (1) **medieval-convention coloured** plants, sometimes with *fantastic elements* (human or animal faces in the roots/leaves), generally on **recto** pages; (2) a rougher, **more naturalistic ink-outline** group on **verso** pages or added beside earlier images; (3) **naturalistic coloured** plants (root, leaf, flower, fruit) on **verso** pages. About **a quarter** of the leaves carry written notes on medicinal properties and preparation, set around — and sometimes over — the drawings.

**Binding:** Contemporary (15th-century) **limp parchment**; remnants of ties on three sides; "*Erbario*" inked on the upper cover.

**Rights:** The images and content are **free of known copyright restrictions and in the public domain** (Creative Commons Public Domain Mark); facsimile on OPenn and BiblioPhilly.

**Scope & status.** This is an **independent scholarly working edition**, prepared from the public-domain facsimile to facilitate reading and study of the manuscript. It is not affiliated with or endorsed by any institution. Transcriptions and translations record the manuscript evidence; identifications and commentary are graded editorial inference. **Difficult readings and plant identifications remain open to revision** as higher-quality images and comparative evidence become available.

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## How to read this edition

This is a **page-by-page (folio-by-folio) reading edition** of LJS 419, prepared directly from the digitised facsimile. For every leaf it gives,



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as far as the evidence allows:

1. **Folio & image** — the manuscript's own ink foliation (f. 1r … f. 99v) and the corresponding facsimile page. *Conversion:* **f. _N_r = PDF image 2N+3; f. _N_v = 2N+4** (so f. 1r = image 5). The unfoliated front leaf is cited as **f. [i]**.
2. **Heading (transcription)** — the plant-name written on the leaf, transcribed exactly as it stands (15th-century spelling), with `[?]` for a doubtful reading.
3. **Identification** — the most probable **modern botanical identity**: accepted scientific name (genus *species*), family, and common English/Italian names. Identifications rest on the picture **and** the period name together; where the two disagree, or the drawing is too schematic, the entry says so. Uncertain identifications are marked *(tentative)*.
4. **Botanical description (from the drawing)** — what the illustration actually shows (habit, root, leaf arrangement, flower, fruit, colour, any "fantastic" elements), and how faithfully it matches the real plant.
5. **Medicinal & historical note** — the plant's place in the medieval/Renaissance *materia medica* (humoral qualities, the ailments it treated, classical and Salernitan authorities), which is the practical purpose of a herbal like this.
6. **Notes — transcription & translation** — where the leaf carries written medicinal notes, the **Italian/Latin text** is transcribed (best-effort, see below) and given an **English translation**.

## Confidence ratings and how commentary is calibrated

Every entry opens with a **Confidence** tag, and the **depth of the medicinal/historical commentary is deliberately tied to it** — so that no entry "writes half a page about a plant that has not been identified":

- **Secure** — name *and* drawing agree on a modern identity = full *materia medica* commentary.
- **Probable** — identity well-supported but not certain = moderate commentary.
- **Tentative** — identification rests largely on a stylised drawing or a partly-corrupt name = only a brief, explicitly conditional note ("*if* this



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is X …; inference from the picture, not the text").

- **Unresolved** — name corrupt/illegible and drawing too schematic = **no medicinal claim** beyond stating the possibilities.
- **Blank leaf** — unfinished page; no content.

**What "Secure" rests on — three kinds of certainty.** A 15th-century herbal drawing is *not* a botanical plate: artists copied earlier copies, stylised, merged features, and added symbolism, so a correct reading of the *picture* is not the same as a correct reading of the *plant*. Accordingly, certainty here has two independent legs — the **heading-name** and the **drawing** — and a **Secure** tag is qualified to say which legs carry it:

- **Secure (name + image)** — heading and drawing agree (e.g. f. 81r *Martagon*); the strongest case, written simply as **Secure**.
- **Secure (by name)** — the heading names a known plant but the **drawing diverges** (e.g. f. 70r *Spica nardo* drawn as an ivy-vine, f. 70v *Salvia silvatica* drawn as a fern); the certainty is about the *intended* plant, not the picture, and the entry says so — i.e. **secure as to the name, not as to the depicted plant**; where the picture positively contradicts the name, a stricter reader may prefer **Probable**.
- **Secure (by image)** — the drawing is diagnostic even where the name is corrupt (e.g. the twin-tubered orchids, the dragon-arum spadix); here the *morphology* carries it.
- **Two-plant leaves.** A few leaves carry two captioned plants; the Confidence tier is the one for the plant that bears the **note** (named first), and the paired plant's status is stated beside it (e.g. f. 97v — *Erba pelaria* Secure, *Luzida* Unresolved).

So "I identified the drawing" and "I identified the plant" are kept distinct: every entry's *Drawing* line states what is actually depicted, separately from the named identity. **The order of evidence for an identification is (1) the drawing, then (2) the heading-name; the medicinal *Commentary* is never used as evidence for the identification.** This avoids circular reasoning — a plant is not identified because the expected medicinal profile fits, and a "probable" identity is not retroactively strengthened by the



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commentary written on top of it.

**Candidates on "Unresolved" entries are directions, not identifications.** Where an unresolved entry suggests names (e.g. *gentian? / pellitory? / polypody?*), these are offered as **possible avenues for future identification only** — they are explicitly *not* part of the identification and carry no medicinal claim.

The reader should treat *Transcription* and (for the noted leaves) *Translation* as the primary evidence from the manuscript; *Identification & drawing* and *Commentary* as modern scholarly inference, graded by the tag — and should keep in mind that the *Commentary* draws on the wider medieval herbal tradition (Salernitan, *Circa instans*, Dioscorides/Pliny), which goes **beyond** what any single leaf states.

## What the manuscript says vs. what the tradition says (provenance of every claim)

Because this is the question a hostile reviewer will press hardest, the rule is stated plainly and applies to every entry without exception:

- **Only the *Transcription*, *Translation*, and *Notes* — *transcription* report what is physically on the leaf.** These are the manuscript's own words. Where they are uncertain they are marked `[?]` / `[…]`; nothing is supplied there that the parchment does not carry.
- **The *Commentary* never reports manuscript content.** It is a modern synthesis of the external herbal tradition — Dioscorides, Pliny, the pseudo-Apuleius *Herbarius*, the Salernitan *Circa instans*, Mattioli, the doctrine of signatures, and standard *materia medica*. It explains what a plant of this identity *was held to do in that tradition*, not what this scribe wrote. A medicinal use should be read as "attested for this plant in the herbal tradition," **not** as "stated on this leaf," unless the same use also appears in that leaf's *Transcription/Translation*.
- **Where leaf and tradition coincide it is shown, not assumed.** When a note actually does record a use (e.g. f. 5v betony "breaks the urinary stone"), that use stands in the *Translation/Notes* in the manuscript's words; the *Commentary* may then add the tradition's fuller picture around it. The two layers are kept typographically and structurally



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separate so they are never conflated.

In short: if a statement is not inside a *Transcription*, *Translation*, or *Notes* block, it does not claim manuscript support.

## Transcription evidence grades (A-D)

Every reading carries an **evidence grade**, encoded by the notation and made explicit in a one-line **Evidence grade** tag at the foot of each entry that has a note:

- **A — directly visible:** read straight from the plain image; written plainly. **Expanded abbreviations** (square brackets attached inside a word, e.g. *p[er]*, *co[n]*, *stoma[co]*) are level A — the abbreviation mark is on the page; only the expansion is editorial.
- **B — visible after enhancement:** legible only after image processing (decorrelation stretch / Wallis / red-ink isolation / native-resolution re-read); the entry's editorial note names the method.
- **C — context-reconstructed:** a **whole word supplied** from sense, parallel passages, or standard herbal *topoi*, written as a **standalone** bracketed word `[…]` (not an abbreviation, not a layout marker).
- **D — conjectural:** a doubtful reading flagged with `[?]` (standalone or as `[word?]`).

Layout markers such as `[left]`/`[right]` and wholly lost text `[…]` are not graded. The per-entry tag counts how many words rest on each level, so a reader can see how much of an entry is parchment (A/B) versus editorial inference (C/D).

## Formatting conventions for names

To keep transcription, naming and inference visually distinct: the manuscript's **headings and historical name-forms** (Latin or vernacular) are set in **bold** exactly as listed; **modern accepted scientific binomials** are *italicised* (and bold on the "Modern accepted" line for the one accepted name); binomials mentioned in running prose are *italic*. So a **bold-only** two-word name is a manuscript/old name, while an *italic* one is a modern botanical binomial.



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**The [?] marker:** in an entry **heading** (the ### line), [?] appears when the *reading of the name itself* is doubtful (e.g. *Torogal[?]*); a confidently-read name carries no [?] in the heading even if other words on the leaf are uncertain. Inside the **Transcription**, [?] marks each individual doubtful word or letter. Headings whose name is wholly illegible are given a short readable fragment where one exists (e.g. *[…] cervina[?]*) or "[corrupt heading]" where none does.

## A note on accuracy (please read)

The notes are written in a **fast 15th-century humanistic cursive**, heavily abbreviated, in a Veneto vernacular with idiosyncratic and phonetic spelling, and they are frequently **written around or over the illustration**, faded, or cropped at the gutter. Many passages are, in places, **at the limit of what can be read from the digital images**. Accordingly:

- Transcriptions are a **careful best-effort reading**. Doubtful words are marked [?], illegible or lost text […], and editorial expansions/equivalents in [ ]. Plant-names that are corrupt or phonetic are transcribed as written and identified in the *Identification* line.
- **Identifications of the plants are generally more secure than the readings of the prose**, because they draw on the morphology in the picture as well as the name. They remain scholarly best-judgements, not certainties, and are flagged when tentative.
- Nothing here is taken from a modern copyrighted edition; this is an independent reading of a public-domain manuscript, to be checked against the high-resolution facsimile (OPenn / BiblioPhilly) and the standard literature for a definitive text.



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*Part I*

# The Plants, Folio by Folio

*f. 77r — Lucia da le nocte lumina, the night-shining moon-herb*



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# Preliminary leaves — flyleaf notes (not plant pages)

*[Tentative — faint, abbreviated, later cursive hands]*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*(carta 3 · 0265_0002)*

1
2 sugo d[e] cuscuta minore — ana[?] […]
3 sugo d[e] cuscuta minore — ʒ […]
4 et mercurio — ʒ i […]
5 vrina d[e] put[o?] d[e] an[…] — 2 once ʒ […]
6 […] al sole 2 giorni, 3 d[ì?]; et […]
7 fino tanto che vegni una aqua […]
8 la dita materia chiara dolze[?] […] el saze[?]
9 et fa[r] filtrar la dita aqua et […] cernere[?]
10 la dita materia […] et tor[a] il mercurio et m[et]to in uno […]

*(carta 4 · 0265_0003)*

11 Rebis est lapis filosofor[um] qui nascitur,
12 ubi duos amantes et ubiq[ue] reperitur;
13 dicitur in sterquilin[i]is [esse?], i[n] cui[?], et tam
14 apud pauperes qua[m] divites invenitur.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 12 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **D** (8 marked [?]); 12x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*Image 3:* A recipe headed **juice of lesser dodder** (*sugo de cuscuta minore*), combined with **mercury** (*mercurio*) and **urine** (*vrina*) in dram/ounce measures, set **in the sun for 2 days**, until "a [clear, sweet] water comes"; the water is then **filtered** and the operation continued on the mercury. It is an **alchemical "water"/elixir preparation** rather than an ordinary herbal remedy.

*Image 4:* "The *Rebis* is the philosophers' stone, which is born where two lovers [are joined], and it is found everywhere; it is said to be in dunghills, … and it is found as much among the poor as among the rich."



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## Preliminary leaves — flyleaf notes (not plant pages) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

(see Identification)

### COMMENTARY

The image-4 lines are a well-known **alchemical maxim**: the *Rebis* (Latin *res bina*, "double thing") is the hermaphroditic philosophers' stone, pictured as two lovers (king/queen, Sol/Luna) united — hence *duos amantes*. The conceit that the *materia* of the stone is common and "found everywhere, even in dung, among poor and rich alike" is a stock alchemical commonplace. The presence of an alchemical verse and a dodder recipe on the endleaves shows the book passing through later medical/alchemical hands after the herbal itself was made. That image 3 — nominally a "recipe" — in fact compounds **dodder juice with mercury and urine** and sets the mixture in the sun to yield a "water" confirms the alchemical reading: the two flyleaf notes are of a piece, the work of a later owner with alchemical interests. Confidence is **Tentative** for the doubtful words still marked `[?]` and for the cancelled and faintest lines; the ingredient names, doses, and the core operation are now secure.



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# f. 1r — *Tormentilla*

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 5 · master 0265_0004.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Tormentilla**

*Line 1 runs **partly under the painted root**: the word after pilia (read peſtala, "pound it") is overlaid by the dense root pigment and only partly legible — a word **is** there, but its exact letters can't be resolved in RGB.*

1 La tormentilla, aquesta vertù: pilia, peſta[la?] [under root], solverzala et dali a bever […]
2 meza octava p[er] uolta, a omo o femina che [se] aquaffe[?] dolor de corpo a alcuna
3 ventoſità; ī fina a XV matine ſerà guarito

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 1 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (2 marked [?]); 1x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"Tormentil has this **virtue** … [good] against pains/**griping of the belly** (*dolor de corpo*) … and **wind/flatulence** (*ventosità*) … [to be taken] up to … **morning and evening** …" *(Several words uncertain; the note records tormentil's use for belly-ache and flatulence.)*



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## f. 1r — *Tormentilla* *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low, spreading herb. From a stout, knobbly **red-brown rhizome** at the lower left rise several slender, arching reddish stems. Along them sit **palmately divided leaves** drawn with five to seven narrow lobes, like little splayed hands, and the stems end in thread-like stalks carrying small **star-shaped yellow flowers** with rounded petals. The whole plant is airy and open, leaning to the right.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Tormentilla**; the officinal drug *radix Tormentillae*; early-botanical ***Tormentilla erecta*** L. (1753), *T. officinalis* Curtis, *T. sylvestris* Neck.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Potentilla erecta* (L.) Räusch.**, family **Rosaceae**.
- *Common:* tormentil, septfoil, (erect) cinquefoil; It. *tormentilla*. — ***Secure*** (name and picture agree).

### COMMENTARY

Tormentil rhizome is a major **astringent** of the medieval pharmacy — extremely tannin-rich. Classed **cold and dry**, it was the standard remedy for **fluxes**: diarrhoea, dysentery, internal and external bleeding, mouth and throat ulcers, and wounds. The name itself (*tormentum*, "griping pain") advertises its use against the *torments* of the gut, and it was later a plague-remedy.



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## f. 1v — *Meu*

*[Probable — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 6 · master 0265_0005.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Meu**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — the central root drawing divides each written line into a **left** and a **right** fragment that read **across** as one continuous line (left, then right). The earlier edition wrongly read the two halves as two separate column-texts.*

1 L herba men ſie de due ſorte · R l'uno ſie d'india e l'altro de ponente *(de ponente "of the West" confirmed by CATMuS HTR)*
2 L et he caldo e ſecho al ſecondo · R […] vale ala forteza del ſtoma[co]
3 L grado; le dolore de le rene e ve- · R ſica; et la veſiga[?]; et de la ma-
4 L -trice […]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 1 expanded abbrev.); **D** (1 marked [?]); 2x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The herb **meu** is of **two kinds**: the one is **from India**, the other **from the West** (*ponente*). It is **hot and dry in the second degree**, [good] for the **strength of the stomach** (*fortezza del stomaco*), the **pain of the kidneys and bladder** (*rene e vesica*), the bladder, and the **womb** (*matrice*[?])." *(Read **across** the central drawing: «of two kinds — the one from India, the other from the West» is a single sentence the flower splits in two. The medicinal profile — stomach, kidneys, bladder, womb — is consistent with* Meum *but is not used to establish the identification, which rests on the foliage, root and name.)*



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## f. 1v — *Meu* *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, feathery plant springing from a single thick, dark **tap-root**. The stem opens into a much-branched spray of **finely cut, thread-like foliage** (drawn as a haze of tiny lines), and the branch-tips carry small loose heads of minute pale flowers — the look of a fennel or other umbellifer. Light and diffuse above, anchored by the bold root below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — dark tap-root; anchored by the bold root below; *habit/stem* — The stem opens into a much-branched spray of finely cut; *flower/inflor.* — thread-like foliage (drawn as a haze of tiny lines), and the branch-tips carry small loose heads of minute pale flowers; the look of a fennel or other umbellifer.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Meu**; Greek μῆον (*mêon*, Dioscorides), Latin **Meum**, *Meum athamanticum*, *Athamanta meu* L.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Meum athamanticum*** **Jacq.**, family **Apiaceae** (Umbelliferae).
- *Common:* spignel, meu, baldmoney, bearwort; It. *meo*. — ***Probable***: the feathery foliage and thick aromatic taproot fit the drug "meu" of the Salernitan tradition, and the note (below) names its uses for stomach and urine — the classic profile of *Meum*.

### COMMENTARY

*Meu* was a warming aromatic root, **hot and dry**, valued as a **carminative, stomachic and diuretic** — for digestion, flatulence, retention of urine and "cold" complaints of the kidneys and bladder. It is a stock "simple" of the medieval *materia medica* (it appears in the *Circa instans* and the Salernitan lists).



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## f. 2r — *Bonafacia*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 7 · master 0265_0006.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Bonafacia**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Bonafacia*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two long stems sweep outward and up from a central pale **root**, curving like the two arms of a lyre or a wishbone. Each arm is lined along its whole length with **paired oval leaflets** set ladder-fashion (pinnate), in dark green; a shorter central spike rises between the arms, and a fan of fine roots spreads below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Image-led (name unresolved)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — Two long stems sweep outward and up from a central pale root; a shorter central spike rises between the arms, and a fan of fine roots spreads below; *leaves* — Each arm is lined along its whole length with paired oval leaflets set ladder-fashion (pinnate).

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Bonafacia** (var. *Bonifacia*); apparently a vernacular/saint's-herb name (cf. *herba Sancti Bonifacii*), **not a standard classical name** and probably corrupt; no secure Dioscoridean/Pliny equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved** — the recto picture shows a **pinnate, fern-like** plant (possibly a small fern of the polypody/spleenwort group), but no species can be given with confidence.
- *Common:* none securely attachable. — ***Tentative / unidentified*** (name unresolved).

### COMMENTARY

Without a secure identification, **no *materia medica* is offered** — assigning medicinal uses to an unidentified plant would be guesswork from a stylised drawing.



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## f. 2v — *Bonifacia*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 8 · master 0265_0007.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Bonifacia**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Bonifacia*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender, upright plant on a single straight stem. Narrow **lance-shaped leaves** are set in opposite pairs up the stem and washed pale grey-green; the base tapers into a few thin spreading roots. (Faint show-through writing is visible at the left.)

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — the base tapers into a few thin spreading roots; *leaves* — Narrow lance-shaped leaves are set in opposite pairs up the stem and washed pale grey-green; *habit/stem* — upright plant on a single straight stem.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Bonifatia* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 6**). *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Bonafacia** (repeating the recto name); see f. 2r.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved** — here a **single erect stem with opposite, entire, ovate-lanceolate leaves** (the generic habit of a mint/figwort), which does *not* match the pinnate recto image.
- *Common:* none securely attachable. — ***Tentative***: the two "Bonafacia" drawings likely record competing traditions for one (corrupt) name, and show the manuscript's habit of a second, rougher verso drawing beside the recto image.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 3r — *Torogal[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 9 · master 0265_0008.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**torogaſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Torogal[?]* — in English, **pinnate coralwort, toothwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

One central stem bears **pinnate leaves** — neat paired leaflets stepping up the stalk — and crowned at the top by a little cluster of about three round green **berries or buds**. Below, an unusually prominent **root** is drawn as a spray of fine, pale, whisker-like threads.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Image-led (name unresolved)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — an unusually prominent root is drawn as a spray of fine; *leaves* — One central stem bears pinnate leaves; neat paired leaflets stepping up the stalk; *flower/inflor.* — and crowned at the top by a little cluster of about three round green berries or buds.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Torogas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 3**). *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Torogal[?]** (corrupt); if the beaded root = toothwort, the old names are **Dentaria**, *Dentillaria*, *Coralloides*, "coralwort."
- *Modern accepted:* ***Cardamine* sp.** (toothwort / coralwort), family **Brassicaceae** — **genus only**; a pinnate-leaved *Dentaria*-type, but **no species can be fixed** from the drawing.
- *Common:* pinnate coralwort, toothwort. — ***Tentative*** (image-based: the diagnostic white beaded/tooth-like rhizome; the written name does not confirm it).

### COMMENTARY

If *Dentaria*, the scaly "toothed" root was used by the **doctrine of signatures** for complaints of the **teeth and gums**, and as a mild astringent/vulnerary for loose teeth and ulcerated mouths; the rhizome was also eaten. (Inference from the identification; no text on the leaf.)



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## f. 3v — *Aleluya*

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 10 · master 0265_0009.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Aleluya**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Aleluya* — in English, **wood sorrel**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clover-like clump: many long-stalked **trifoliate leaves** (each a rounded group of three leaflets), bright green, radiate from a central crown into a bushy rosette, over a dense tuft of **red-brown fibrous roots**. No flowers are shown.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Aleluya**; medieval **Alleluia**, *Panis cuculi* ("cuckoo's bread"), *Trifolium acetosum*, *Lujula*, Greek *Oxys*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Oxalis acetosella*** **L.**, family **Oxalidaceae**.
- *Common:* wood sorrel; It. *acetosella*, *alleluia*. — ***Secure***: "Alleluia" is the standard medieval name for wood sorrel (it flowers in the Alleluia season between Easter and Pentecost), and the trefoil picture confirms it.

### COMMENTARY

Wood sorrel is **cold and moist** and pleasantly **acid** (from oxalic acid/potassium oxalate). It was the classic **cooling, thirst-quenching and "refrigerant" herb** for hot fevers, a sauce-herb ("green sauce"), and a remedy for mouth ulcers, nausea and a hot stomach; the juice was used to cool inflammation. Its sharp taste underlies the alternative name *acetosella* ("little vinegar [plant]").



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## f. 4r — *.gugraſ[?].* (heading corrupt)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 11 · master 0265_0010.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.gugraſ[?].**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *.gugraſ[?].* — in English, **heading corrupt**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An erect herb on a single straight stem. Pairs of **oval, toothed leaves** climb the stem in steps (opposite, dwindling upward), and the tip bears a small spike of pale yellow buds/flowers. A compact knot of **red-brown roots** sits at the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — A compact knot of red-brown roots sits at the base; *leaves* — toothed leaves climb the stem in steps (opposite; *habit/stem* — An erect herb on a single straight stem; *flower/inflor.* — dwindling upward), and the tip bears a small spike of pale yellow buds/flowers.
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** heart-shaped leaves stepping up the stem, small yellow flowers, a clawed root — a **heart-leaved morphotype** (birthwort *Aristolochia*-like) but semi-emblematic. Name a tradition cryptonym. — **tentative / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **.gugraſ[?].** (native-res reading; earlier guessed "Sigon/gigaroſ") — corrupt/illegible, no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — the fingered fleshy tubers and lobed leaves suggest a **tuberous herb**: possibly ***Filipendula vulgaris*** **Moench** (dropwort) or a tuberous ***Ranunculus*** (Ranunculaceae); a peony (*Paeonia*) cannot be excluded.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified*** (name corrupt, drawing schematic).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*
*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): the heading reads* .gugraſ[?]. *— a dotted form ending in long-s; this supersedes the earlier "gigaroſ / ſigroſ" guesses. Meaning still obscure; kept [?].*



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## f. 4v — *Paraleſis* (Cowslip)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 12 · master 0265_0011.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Paraleſis**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Paraleſis* — in English, **Cowslip**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Broad, **tongue-shaped leaves with strongly ribbed, puckered surfaces** spread flat from the centre in a low rosette; from among them rise several stalks each ending in a loose cluster of **five-petalled golden-yellow flowers**, the very image of a cowslip/primula. A tuft of fibrous roots anchors it.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Paraleſis** (= *herba paralysis*, the medieval palsywort-name for cowslip — **not** the word *Primula*, though they name the same plant); medieval **Primula veris** ("first of spring"), **Herba paralysis** / **Arthritica** (palsywort), *Verbasculum*, *Primula odorata*, *Paralisis*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Primula veris*** **L.**, family **Primulaceae** (cowslip). *(The closely-related primrose,* P. vulgaris*, is the single-flowered counterpart; the umbels of nodding flowers here favour the cowslip.)*
- *Common:* cowslip, paigle, palsywort; It. *primula*, *primavera*. — ***Secure*** (name and rosette agree).

### COMMENTARY

As *Herba paralysis* the plant was the medieval remedy for **palsy, trembling, vertigo and "diseases of the nerves and joints,"** and for headache and as a gentle sedative (the flowers in "cowslip wine" for restlessness and insomnia). Reckoned mildly **warm and dry**; the flowers were also cosmetic ("for spots of the face").



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## f. 5r — *Betonitza[?]* (heading; the drawing resembles Bistort)

*[Probable — by image (the diagnostic twisted rhizome); the heading is obscure]*

*manuscript leaf img 13 · master 0265_0012.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Betonitza[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Betonitza[?]* — in English, **heading; the drawing resembles Bistort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A single **pinnate frond** — one upright stalk lined with several pairs of oval leaflets and capped by a terminal leaflet — rising from a small rounded **rootstock** topped by a dark pointed bud. Spare and diagrammatic.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions — the **heading/tradition-name = betony** (canonical *Herba Betonega* № 7), but the **drawing = bistort** (twisted rhizome). The entry keeps the image-based *Probable* identification (bistort) and flags the name conflict; a genuine name/image divergence.
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a small rounded rootstock topped by a dark pointed bud; *leaves* — A single pinnate frond; one upright stalk lined with several pairs of oval leaflets and capped by a terminal leaflet.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Betonega* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 7**) = betony. *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** the name **Betonitza** is a dialect diminutive of ***Betonica* (betony, *Betonica/Stachys officinalis*)**, a major medieval medicinal — a strong *linguistic* lead. But the drawing (pinnate serrate leaflets + a single red taproot) is **atypical for betony** and closer to burnet/bistort, so name and image may be conflated. — **name lead moderate (betony); image uncertain.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Betonitza[?]** (obscure — *not* the standard name); the identification rests on the **drawing**, whose twisted rhizome matches the herbal **Bistorta** ("twice-twisted," for that rhizome), **Serpentaria**, **Colubrina**, *Dracunculus*, "snakeweed"; early-botanical ***Polygonum bistorta* L.**
- *Modern accepted:* ***Bistorta officinalis* Delarbre** (= ***Persicaria bistorta* (L.) Samp.**, = *Polygonum bistorta* L.), family **Polygonaceae**.
- *Common:* (common) bistort, snakeroot, Easter-ledges, adderwort; It. *bistorta*. — ***Probable*** (the diagnostic twisted rhizome supports bistort; the heading itself is obscure).

### COMMENTARY

**If the identification as bistort is correct,** the rhizome is, with tormentil, one of the strongest vegetable **astringents** — **cold and dry**, intensely tannic. Used for all **fluxes and haemorrhages** (dysentery, spitting of blood, excessive menses), to fasten loose teeth and heal mouth ulcers and wounds, and — by the **doctrine of signatures** (the snake-like root, hence *Serpentaria*/*Colubrina*) — against **snakebite and venom/pestilence**.



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## f. 5v — *Betonica*

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 14 · master 0265_0013.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Betonica**

1 **Erba betonica rompe la p[i]etra [ur]inaria**, bevendola co[n] vino; è bona da ydro[pisia?] …
2 … [per chi è] **ferito de fero** ; e **il suo sugo è bono alle doie de orechie** …
3 … mesedado co[n] **olio rosato**, [e] sia bevuto il suo [sugo]; **è bona da tose e fredura** …
4 … **la polver[e] sua, mangiata over bevuta co[n] il vino**, [ha] **vertù maravigliose**, e [con]duce- …
5 **la foia cruda risana li ochi**, **suga le lacrime**, e **restrenge il sangue**; etiam la [testa] …
6 **la sua foia pesta co[n] il sale e messa su li mali nascenti**, come [un] impiastro …
7 **libera etiam li mali vechi**; etiam mes[edata] co[n] … **subito sana**. —

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 10 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (6 supplied words); **D** (1 marked [?]).*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"**Betony breaks the urinary stone**, drunk with wine; it is good for **dropsy**[?] … [for one] **wounded by iron** [a sword-cut]; and **its juice is good for ear-aches** (*doglie de orecchie*); mixed with **oil of roses**, let its juice be drunk; [it is] **good for cough and chill** (*tose e fredura*); **its powder, eaten or drunk with wine, has marvellous virtues** …; **the raw leaf heals the eyes, dries the tears, and staunches the blood** (*restrenge il sangue*), as also the head; **its leaf pounded with salt and laid on growing sores, as a poultice**; it also **relieves old complaints** (*mali vecchi*); also **mixed** [with] … and **at once it heals** (*subito sana*)."

*This much fuller reading — obtained with the enhancement/tiling method — rehearses betony's classic profile (the stone, sword-wounds, ear-ache, the head, "marvellous" powders in wine, a salt-poultice for sores, chronic ills) and matches its towering medieval reputation. A few words remain uncertain.*



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## f. 5v — *Betonica* *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A basal **rosette of oblong, scallop-edged leaves** lies low to the ground, and from its centre a tall slender stem shoots up to a narrow spike of small flowers (betony-like). Short roots spread at the base; writing runs beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Betonica**; classical **Vettonica** (Pliny) / **Betonica**, Greek κέστρον (*kestron*), **psychotrophon**; the subject of the pseudo-Apuleian/Antonius Musa tract *De herba vettonica*; early-botanical ***Betonica officinalis* L.**
- *Modern accepted:* ***Betonica officinalis* L.** (= ***Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis.**), family **Lamiaceae** (Labiatae).
- *Common:* wood betony, bishopwort, betony; It. *betonica*. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

Betony was perhaps **among the most praised herbs of the Middle Ages** — the tag *"vendi la tunica e compra la betonica"* ("sell your coat and buy betony"), and Antonius Musa's list of some **47 ailments** it cured. Reckoned **warm and dry**, it was sovereign for the **head and nerves** (headache, vertigo, epilepsy), a master **antidote/theriac** ingredient against poison and the bite of venomous beasts, and a **wound-herb**, taken in wine or as a powder.



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## f. 6r — *Peverucha∫[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 15 · master 0265_0014.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Peverucha∫[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Peverucha∫[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A small, curious sketch: a green **cup- or star-shaped flower-head** on a short stem, growing from a pale, twisting, **forked root** that snakes sideways. Faint show-through leaves stand behind it.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — forked root that snakes sideways; *leaves* — Faint show-through leaves stand behind it; *flower/inflor.* — curious sketch: a green cup- or star-shaped flower-head on a short stem.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Paroischas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 43**). *(plausible match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Peverucha∫[?]** — a vernacular Veneto name, no secure classical equivalent; the *pevere* ("pepper") root may hint at a pungent/acrid root-drug.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — the broad clumped leaves with long fleshy spreading roots suggest a root-drug plant such as a **gentian (*Gentiana* sp.)** or **pellitory-of-Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum* (L.) Link)**; neither is secure.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 6v — *Asfodillo* (Asphodel)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 16 · master 0265_0015.tif — (high-res master 0265_0015.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Aſpodilo · herba di ſaturno · [right margin, repeated:] Aſſodel[o]**

*Layout: a SINGLE block written **across the right of the plant**, its lines **crossing the painted green leaves**. Re-read here with an **ink-palette filter**: the leaf-and-flower colours were dropped and only the **three darkest ink clusters** (#2F2823 · #6B532F · #7D6536) kept, which lifts the writing clear of the green foliage. This confirms the heading (with the alias **Aſfodel[o]** repeated in the right margin) and a note of **9 lines**; where a painted leaf is dark enough to survive the filter the text behind it stays […] — those stretches need multispectral (MSI) imaging.*

1 Erba di [ſaturno] vale [molto] al dolore de le rene et a li [piedi]:
2 [chi] à [aſſai?] dolore a li piedi, [tolli?] la radice de la dita
3 [er]ba, ſerà liberato; et ancora vale [contra] la malicia[?] et [g]ra-
4 […] li demonij[?]; et la dicta radice [portata] adoſſo i[n] queſto modo
5 […] [vale] al dolor del parto, et ſubito parturirà [ſen]za dolore[?];
6 […] e dolore de matrice […]
7 […] et [a] quelle co[n] dolore […]
8 […] et l'altra radice, cota co[n] […] inſ[…]
9 […] de natura […] fa[?] […]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 8 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (16 supplied words); **D** (8 marked [?]); 12x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The **herb of Saturn** (asphodel) is good for **pain of the kidneys** and **the feet**: [for] one who has much pain in the feet, [take] the root of this herb and he will be freed. It also avails **against malice** … and **the demons** (*li demonij*); and the said root, **worn on the body** in this manner, … [helps] the **pain of childbirth**, so that she **gives birth at once, without pain**; and the **pain of the womb** (*matrice*) …; and for those in pain …; and **the other root, cooked with** … [is used] …, [for matters] of **[its] nature** …" *(The note is largely written **under the plant's painted leaves** and is only partly legible. The blend of medicine and apotropaic charm — kidneys and feet, but also driving off "the demons" and easing childbirth — suits asphodel's old link to **Saturn and the underworld**; cf. the charm-notes on the Lucia/Regina leaves. Several words remain uncertain.) (**Translation provisional** — much of this note is written **under the painted leaves** and only partly legible; the smooth English supplies connective sense that the manuscript only implies.)*



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## f. 6v — *Asfodillo* (Asphodel) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold clump of long, narrow **strap-like leaves** (grass- or iris-fashion) fanning up from a swollen brown **bulb/rootstock** with thick roots beneath; a reddish pointed **bud or spike** pushes up through the centre. Writing flanks it on both sides.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Asfodilla / herba di Saturno**; classical **Asphodelus**, Greek ἀσφόδελος (*asphodelos*) — the asphodel of Homer's meadows of the dead; Latin *hastula regia* ("king's little spear"), *albucium* (Pliny); It. *porraccio*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Asphodelus albus* Mill.** (and/or ***Asphodelus ramosus* L.**), family **Asphodelaceae** (formerly Liliaceae).
- *Common:* white asphodel, king's spear; It. *asfodelo, porraccio*. — ***Secure*** (name and the bulb-tubers/strap-leaves/spike agree).

### COMMENTARY

Sacred to the dead in antiquity (planted on graves; the "asphodel meadows"), and a famine-food when the tubers were roasted. Medicinally reckoned **hot and dry**: the root — in **wine**, with **honey** or **oil** — was given for coughs and "the stone" and to provoke urine and menses; with **vinegar** it was rubbed on tetters, freckles and leprous spots; the **juice with honey/wine and frankincense** was dropped for **ear-ache**; the pounded root served as a **poultice** for ulcers and swellings, and the ash was a remedy for baldness (*alopecia*).



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## f. 7r — *Çipola marina* (Squill)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 17 · master 0265_0016.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Cipola marina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Çipola marina* — in English, **Squill**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tuft of upright, **pointed strap-like leaves** springs in a fan from a large rounded **brown bulb** fringed all round with a beard of fine roots. The onion-like bulb is the focus, drawn big at the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Çipola marina** (sea onion); classical **Scilla / Squilla**, Greek σκίλλα (*skilla*); *cepa marina*, *Pancratium*; the "squill" of Dioscorides and Pliny.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Drimia maritima*** **(L.) Stearn** (= ***Urginea maritima*** **(L.) Baker**, = *Scilla maritima* L.), family **Asparagaceae** (formerly Liliaceae).
- *Common:* (sea) squill, sea onion; It. *scilla, cipolla marina*. — ***Secure*** (the giant tunicated bulb with broad pleated leaves and the name agree).

### COMMENTARY

One of the oldest drugs of the *materia medica*. **Hot and dry** and acrid, the bulb is a powerful **expectorant, diuretic and cardiotonic** — the basis of **oxymel scilliticum** ("squill vinegar/honey") for **dropsy, chronic cough and asthma**; in quantity strongly **emetic and toxic** (long used as a rat-poison). Handled with respect by every herbal tradition since antiquity.



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## f. 7v — *Dens Leonis* (Dandelion)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 18 · master 0265_0017.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Dens Leoniſ**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Dens Leonis* — in English, **Dandelion**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A flat **rosette of deeply toothed, lance-shaped leaves** — cut into backward-pointing lobes, dandelion-fashion — radiating from a central crown over a brush of fibrous roots. No flower; the toothed leaf-rosette is the whole image.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Dens Leonis**; medieval **Dens leonis**, **Taraxacon**, **Caput monachi** ("monk's head," for the seed-clock), **Rostrum porcinum**, *Urinaria*; It. *dente di leone*, *piscialletto*, *soffione*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Taraxacum officinale*** **F.H.Wigg.**, family **Asteraceae** (Compositae). ("Dens leonis" was applied broadly to the dandelion/hawkbit group — *Leontodon*, *Hypochaeris* — but the runcinate rosette here is the true dandelion.)
- *Common:* dandelion; It. *dente di leone*. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

A bitter, **cooling, "opening" herb**: a noted **diuretic** (hence *Urinaria*, *piscialletto*, "piss-a-bed"), and a **liver/gall remedy** for jaundice and obstructions of the liver and spleen; the young leaves a salad pot-herb, the milky **latex** dabbed on warts. Reckoned cold and dry.



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## f. 8r — *Ȝicaro[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 19 · master 0265_0018.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ȝicaro[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ȝicaro[?]* — in English, **bindweed, withywind**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A plant of **broad arrow/heart-shaped leaves** carried on separate stalks, with a few small white flowers nodding at the top and — most distinctively — a long, smooth **root that curves away sideways like a tail**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — smooth root that curves away sideways like a tail; *leaves* — A plant of broad arrow/heart-shaped leaves carried on separate stalks; *flower/inflor*. — with a few small white flowers nodding at the top and.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading faded; the plant is the herbal **Convolvulus / Volubilis** ("the twiner"), *Smilax lenis*, It. *vilucchio*, *campanella*.
- *Modern accepted:* a **bindweed**, family **Convolvulaceae** — **genus undetermined** from the stylized drawing; the heading is illegible, so **no species or genus can be fixed**.
- *Common:* bindweed, withywind; It. *vilucchio*. — ***Tentative*** (morphology-based).

### COMMENTARY

Bindweed (if so) is **cooling** but its root a **drastic purge** — a milder garden relative of scammony — used to open the bowels and for jaundice; the trailing herb also applied to wounds. *(Inference from the identification; the name could not be read.)*



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## f. 8v — *Caprifoli* (Honeysuckle)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 20 · master 0265_0019.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Capri folj**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Caprifoli* — in English, **Honeysuckle**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A spreading, much-branched plant strewn with **pink five-petalled flowers** among small oval leaves; a single stem runs down to a slender root. Open and lively, the rose-pink blooms scattered across the crown.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Caprifoli**; classical/medieval **Caprifolium**, **Periclymenon** (Dioscorides), **Matrisylva**, **Lilium inter spinas**; It. *caprifoglio*, *madreselva*, *vincibosco*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Lonicera caprifolium* L.** (or *L. periclymenum* L.), family **Caprifoliaceae**.
- *Common:* honeysuckle, woodbine; It. *caprifoglio*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the climber is drawn, per convention, as a bush).

### COMMENTARY

**Warm and dry**; the flowers and leaves used as a **gargle for sore throat and mouth ulcers**, for coughs and shortness of breath, to "open" the spleen and liver, and as a wash for the skin; the fragrant flowers went into syrups and oils.



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## f. 9r — *Mipilis[?]* (Orchid / Satyrion)

*[Secure — at genus (by image; the twin tubers); species uncertain]*

*manuscript leaf img 21 · master 0265_0020.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Mipiliſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Mipilis[?]* — in English, **Orchid / Satyrion**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **bulb plant**: two broad blade-leaves rise from a rounded bulb drawn cut in half to show its layered inside, while slender stalks carry a few small pale flowers above — onion- or crocus-like.

### IDENTIFICATION

**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** the **twin egg-shaped tubers** below two broad leaves are diagnostic of an **orchid (*Orchis* — the "satyrion / testiculus" type)**. Plant clear; the name *Mipilis* stays unresolved. — **plant moderate-high (orchid); name unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* the figure is the herbal **Satyrion**: classical **Satyrion**, **Orchis** (Gr. ὄρχις, "testicle"), **Testiculus** (*canis / leporis / vulpis* — "dog/hare/fox-stones"), **Priapiscus**.
- *Modern accepted:* **Orchidaceae** — an ***Orchis*-type satyrion** *(the twin egg-shaped tubers are diagnostic of the family, but the **species is not determinable** from the drawing; the MS name is corrupt — so no binomial is given here).*
- *Common:* orchid, satyrion, dog-stones; It. *satirione, testicolo di cane*. — ***Secure at genus*** (the twin tubers are diagnostic). *Cf. the other orchids, f. 19v and f. 20v.*

### COMMENTARY

Those paired "stones" made satyrion the great medieval **aphrodisiac and restorative** by the **doctrine of signatures**: the firm (new) tuber, taken in wine, to **provoke desire and aid conception**; the flaccid (old) tuber to **quench** it. A "hot and moist" cordial root (the source of *salep*).



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## f. 9v — *Eufragia* (Eyebright — by name)

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 22 · master 0265_0021.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eufragia**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eufragia* — in English, **Eyebright — by name**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bushy, aromatic-looking herb: several upright stems closely set with **many small leaves** branch into a dense leafy spray (savory/thyme fashion) above a short fibrous root.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions / possible conflation
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *habit/stem* — A bushy; aromatic-looking herb: several upright stems closely set with many small leaves branch into a dense leafy spray (savory/thyme fashion) above a short fibrous root.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Eufragia**; medieval **Euphrasia**, **Ocularis / Ocularia** ("the eye-herb").
- *Modern accepted (by the name):* ***Euphrasia officinalis* L. s.l.**, family **Orobanchaceae**. — **However, the picture does *not* match eyebright**: it shows regular **whorls of narrow, needle-like leaves** on an erect, branched stem, much more like a **horsetail (*Equisetum*)**, a whorled **bedstraw (*Galium/Asperula*)**, or a young conifer. *(A **name/image mismatch**, of the kind the catalogue notes for this herbal; recorded honestly.)*

### COMMENTARY

*Of eyebright* (the name): **cold and dry**, the supreme **eye-herb** — for "clearing and comforting the sight," weak and watering eyes, in eye-waters and "eyebright ale." *(Whether the medieval compiler intended these uses for the plant actually drawn is doubtful.)*



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## f. 10r — *Eſfragia ouer luminela* (Eyebright, alias)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 23 · master 0265_0022.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eſſragia ouer luminela**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eſfragia ouer luminela* — in English, **Eyebright, alias**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem lined with **paired oval leaflets** (pinnate) and tipped by a small flower, springing from thick, **twisting roots** that snake outward across the ground.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — twisting roots that snake outward across the ground; *leaves* — An upright stem lined with paired oval leaflets (pinnate) and tipped by a small flower.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading re-read as **Eſſragia ouer luminela** — i.e. *Eufragia* (**Euphrasia**, eyebright), with the alias *luminela*. The name points to eyebright, but the drawn plant (paired oval leaflets on a twisting root) does **not** match eyebright, so the identification stays open.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — opposite oval leaves in a ladder with spreading roots suggest a ***Polygonatum*** or a pinnate-leaved herb.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*
*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): the link-word is* **ouer** *(= overo, "otherwise"), not the earlier "oʒ" — so this is an alias heading, "Eufragia, otherwise luminela."*



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## f. 10v — *Mauffata[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 24 · master 0265_0023.tif — (master 0265_0023.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Mauffata[?]**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — a **single note divided by the large drawn seed/pod**; the fragments to the left and to the right of the pod belong to **one text** (not two separate plant-columns). The earlier edition transcribed only the right-hand fragments; the left-hand fragments (a "spirits" charm) are recovered here. Much is faded/abbreviated — marked […].*

*Read as **one text**, each line crossing the pod (left fragment + right fragment):*

1 Erba folio[?] […] chi à queſta [erba] ʒegna[?]
2 dola[?] […] no[n] ve pò habitar
3 ſpiriti, e a[?] portãdola adoffo, a
4 uno […] [che la] […] ſerà lib[er]ato
5 o ſulla[?] […] queſta [erba]
6 [de] q[ue]lla caſa, p[er] vertù [de] queſta
7 [erba] et co[n]uenerſi[?] […]
8 p[er]ſona no[n] porrà habitar

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 10 expanded abbrev.); **B** (right-hand fragments firmed by enhancement — see note); **C** (6 supplied words); **D** (9 marked [?]); 13x lost […]. — **Improved 04.07.2026**: re-read from the master with the CONCULS decorrelation-stretch + CLAHE enhancement. The right-hand fragments are now firm — **"non ve pò habitar"** ("cannot dwell [there]"), **"portandola adosso"** ("carrying it on the body"), **"serà liberato"** ("will be freed") and the closing **"persona non porrà habitar"** — confirming the apotropaic/banishing sense; the left-hand fragments stay faded […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"*(An **apotropaic / banishing charm**, read as **one text across the pod**, only partly legible.)* "… the **herb-leaf** (*folio*) … [against?] **spirits** (*spiriti*) …; whoever has [this sign / affliction] … shall **not be able to dwell** [there]; **carrying it on the body** … he will be **freed**; … and **that house**, by the **virtue of this herb** … **no person will be able to dwell** [in it]." *(The drift appears protective/apotropaic — recurring words for **spirits**, **dwelling/habitation**, and **carrying on the body** — and after enhancement the **apotropaic sense is now clear** — spirits/persons **cannot dwell** where the herb is, and **carrying it on the body** one is **freed**; it seems related to the **Regina** charm-leaf. The left-hand fragments stay faded, so a few links in the charm remain […].) (**Improved by enhancement** — the right-hand fragments are now firm; the residual gaps are on the faded left column.)*



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## f. 10v — *Mauſſata[?]* *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A branching plant with **divided, parsley-like lobed leaves** and scattered small flowers; drawn separately at the lower left is a large pointed **seed or fruit** (almond-shaped) beside explanatory text — two elements share the leaf.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Image-led (name unresolved)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A branching plant with divided; parsley-like lobed leaves and scattered small flowers; two elements share the leaf; *fruit/seed* — drawn separately at the lower left is a large pointed seed or fruit (almond-shaped) beside explanatory text.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** an airy herb with **finely fan-lobed grey-green leaves** and small nodding flowers — a **fumitory (*Fumaria*)** or columbine (*Aquilegia*)-type divided-leaf herb (umbellifer less likely, given the rounded lobing). Name unresolved. — **tentative (fumitory/columbine type).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading uncertain/corrupt; no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — the main figure is a **finely-dissected-leaf herb**, the habit of an **umbellifer** (parsley/coriander/smallage type) or a **fumitory (*Fumaria*)**; the lower figure is a separate simple leaf.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 11r — *caualariʒaſ[?]* (Dragon arum / Serpentaria)

*[Probable — by image (the conventional dragon/serpent-root figure; the heading is uncertain)]*

*manuscript leaf img 25 · master 0265_0024.tif — (a highlight illustration)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**caualariʒaſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *caualariʒaſ[?]* — in English, **Dragon arum / Serpentaria**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A thick upright stem carrying leaves and clusters of **golden round fruits**, rising from a remarkable **serpent-like root** drawn as a scaly lizard or dragon stretching across the foot of the page — the legendary 'dragon' rootstock.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a remarkable serpent-like root drawn as a scaly lizard or dragon stretching across the foot of the page; the legendary 'dragon' rootstock; *habit/stem* — A thick upright stem carrying leaves and clusters of golden round fruits.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Canalaritas romana* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 9**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** the **scaly serpent/dragon rhizome** is the classic emblem of **dragon arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*) / Serpentaria (Dracontea)**. Plant = serpent-root type (moderate); the name *caualarizas* is a tradition cryptonym. — **morphotype dragon-arum (tentative-moderate).**

- *Old / historical:* the figure is the herbal **Dragontea / Serpentaria (maior)**: classical **Dracontium**, **Dracunculus**, **Serpentaria**, **Colubrina**; It. *dragontea*, *serpentaria*, *erba biscia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dracunculus vulgaris*** **Schott** (= *Arum dracunculus* L.), family **Araceae**.
- *Common:* dragon arum, dragonwort; It. *dragontea*. — ***Probable*** (the dragon/snake root is the characteristic herbal signature of the herbal *dragontea*; the modern species follows from that iconography).

### COMMENTARY

Because of that serpent-marked stem, dragon arum was *the* remedy **"against the bite of serpents and all venom"** (hence *Serpentaria*), and carried to drive snakes off. **Hot and acrid**, the root was a caustic for **cancers, fistulas and foul spreading ulcers**, an expectorant to clear the chest, and an emmenagogue; violently acrid and toxic when fresh.



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## f. 11v — *Centaurea maior* (Greater centaury)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 26 · master 0265_0025.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*Layout: **TWO-COLUMN** — two plants, each with its own name and note: **Centaura maior** at the left (by the painted bird), **Centaura minor** at the right. Line numbers restart for each column.*

**Left column — Centaura maior**

*(Read with the green leaf-pigment suppressed; ~9 lines — earlier only three were shown.)*

1 Erba ȩntaura mazor h[a] [molte vertù]; queſta […]
2 [è] bona al morſo del [fianco?] […]
3 ſoʒ[?] il morſo […]
4 d[e] ogio; toi lo ſugo […]
5 [in] l'ochio, macera[?] […]
6 luce; a tegnir d[e] […]
7 il capo, leua la tegn[a?] […]
8 [naſce] i[n] tereni forti e ſaldi, e p[i]etroſi lochi *(line-end recovered under the leaf by red-ink isolation)*
9 [molte] virtude.

**Right column — Centaura minor**

1 Aqueſta [erba] vale al morene[?] fane criſte[?]-
2 rſe[?]; purga colerici zumori et uride le
3 morene a bever; el ſugo agriſimo leva le
4 rotarole[?] et li ocſij[?]; u[?] 25 di del meſe de
5 mazo et a[u]gno; et fa ſa[?] ogni zumore [vi] del capo;
6 el ſuco ſecho et ſp[ol]uerizato meſo nel lochio[?]
7 rede[?] lo macula et riſchia[ra]r la luce · Data la ſemenza a
8 bever cũ il uino, uridi[?] i ba[?]li del ne[?]tre[?]; et a molte altere u[ir]tu · naſce
9 i[n] terreni ſabioſi, mizi[?] e ſaldi[?] *(line-end confirmed via red-ink isolation)*

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 10 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (7 supplied words); **D** (19 marked [?]); 7x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

***Left column** — Centaura maior (greater):* "Greater centaury herb [has many virtues]; it is good for the **pain of the side**; … with **oil**, take the **juice** … in the **eye** … [restoring] **light/sight**; applied to the **head** it removes **ringworm** (*tigna*); it grows in **firm and stony soils** (*tereni forti e ſaldi, e petroſi*); [it has many] **virtues**." (partly legible).

***Right column** — Centaura minor (lesser):* "This herb is good for the **hemorrhoids**; it **purges choleric humours** and, drunk, treats the **hemorrhoids**; the **very sour juice**, and the **dried, powdered juice put in the eye**, clear the **sight** and strengthen the light; gathered about the **25th of the month, in May and June**; and it **heals every humour of the head** (*ogni zumore del capo*); the **seed drunk with wine** …; and it has **many other virtues**; it grows in **sandy and firm soils** (*tereni ſabioſi e ſaldi*)."

***(Translation provisional** — same-ink and partly faded; ~20 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 11v — *Centaurea maior* (Greater centaury)

***(continued)***

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two plants share the leaf: at left a slender stem of **paired leaves** with a small bird sketched at its base, at right a taller stem topped with **clusters of reddish flowers**. Both stand on fine roots, with notes between them.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Centaurea maior**; classical **Centaurium maius**, the herb of **Chiron the Centaur** (who is said to have healed his wound with it), **Rhaponticum**; It. *centaurea maggiore*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Rhaponticum* / *Centaurea centaurium* L.** (greater centaury), family **Asteraceae**. *(Distinct from "centaurea minor" =* ***Centaurium erythraea*** Rafn, *family Gentianaceae — the lesser centaury.)* **Caveat:** the historical nomenclature here — *Centaurea maior* / *Centaurium* / *Rhaponticum* — is **notoriously tangled**, and several plants bore these names. The transcription is sound, but **this modern mapping is provisional and should be checked against specialist literature** before being relied on.
- *Common:* greater centaury; It. *centaurea maggiore*. — ***Secure*** (by name; "maior" specified).

### COMMENTARY

The centaur's celebrated **wound-herb** — a famous **vulnerary** ("*salda*," it consolidates wounds) — and a bitter **purge** of thick humours, a **vermifuge**, an eye-remedy, and (the fresh juice) a **caustic** on tumours and ringworm: exactly the uses its two notes record.



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## f. 12r — *Stomixia[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 27 · master 0265_0026.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Stomixia[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Stomixia[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

From a central stem hang **paired pointed leaves** with round **golden berries** poised at the leaf-tips, all over a dense mass of orange-brown **twisting roots**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — all over a dense mass of orange-brown twisting roots; *leaves* — From a central stem hang paired pointed leaves with round golden berries poised at the leaf-tips.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — the **jointed, creeping rhizome** suggests ***Polypodium vulgare* L.** (polypody) or ***Polygonatum*** (Solomon's seal).
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 12v — *Mezereon* (Mezereon)

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 28 · master 0265_0027.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Mezereon**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Mezereon* — in English, **Mezereon**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold, leafy plant of two upright stems densely lined with **paired lance-shaped leaflets** (pinnate), dark green, descending to a single red **taproot**; lush and full.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — descending to a single red taproot; *leaves* — leafy plant of two upright stems densely lined with paired lance-shaped leaflets (pinnate).

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Mezireon**; medieval **Mezereon / Mezereum**, **Chamelaea**, **Laureola**; It. *mezereo, fior di stecco*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Daphne mezereum* L.** (or ***Daphne gnidium* L.**), family **Thymelaeaceae**.
- *Common:* mezereon, spurge-flax/laurel; It. *mezereo*. — ***Probable*** by name (the foliage is stylised — living *Daphne* is a small shrub with simple leaves and pink flowers).

### COMMENTARY

One of the most violently **acrid and caustic** of drugs — hot and dry in the extreme. The bark and red berries are a **drastic purge and vesicant** (blistering), used with great caution as a counter-irritant for dropsy, chronic skin disease and "cold" rheums; **highly toxic** (the berries can kill).



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## f. 13r — *Lingua di vena[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 29 · master 0265_0028.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**lingua de vena**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lingua di vena[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low **rosette of broad, pointed leaves** that curve upward into a loose tulip-like cup, set over a spray of pale, fleshy roots — compact and ground-hugging.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — fleshy roots; *leaves* — pointed leaves that curve upward into a loose tulip-like cup; *habit/stem* — A low rosette of broad; set over a spray of pale.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Lingua cornena* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 17**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** a rosette of broad tongue-like leaves; the name *lingua* marks a **"tongue-leaf" plant** (plantain *Plantago* or hart's-tongue type). — **tentative (tongue-leaved rosette).**

- *Old / historical:* if *Lingua cervina*, the old name of **hart's-tongue** (Scolopendrium); but the root drawn does not fit a fern.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — a clump of **broad entire leaves** over **fingered fleshy roots**; candidates include ***Arum*** (It. *gigaro*) or a ***Helleborus***.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 13v — *Vita nigra* (Black bryony)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 30 · master 0265_0029.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Vita nigra**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Vita nigra* — in English, **Black bryony**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold plant with **broad arrow/heart-shaped leaves**, a tall arching stem strung with small **red berries**, and — most striking — a large, dark, **pear-shaped tuber** for its root.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Vita nigra** (the leaf reads *Vita nigra*; cf. *Vitis/Vena nigra*); classical **Vitis nigra**, **Bryonia nigra**, **Tamus**; It. *vite nera*, *tamaro*, *uva di cane*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dioscorea communis*** **(L.) Caddick & Wilkin** (= ***Tamus communis*** **L.**), family **Dioscoreaceae**.
- *Common:* black bryony; It. *tamaro*. — ***Secure*** (cordate leaves, red berries and the big black tuber confirm the name).

### COMMENTARY

The acrid tuber (toxic raw) was the folk remedy *"that takes away black-and-blue marks"* — grated and laid on **bruises, chilblains, gout and rheumatic joints** as a rubefacient; a **drastic purge** taken internally; the young spring shoots eaten like asparagus once cooked.



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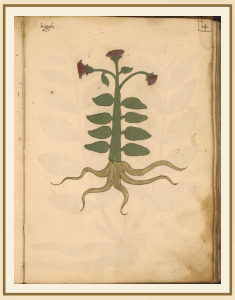
## f. 14r — *bigola[?]*

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 31 · master 0265_0030.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**bigola**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *bigola[?]* — in English, **valerian, all-heal, setwall**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **paired oval leaves** (pinnate) topped by a small cluster of **red-pink flowers**, rising from a spread of pale, branching roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Image-led (name unresolved)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — branching roots; *leaves* — An upright stem of paired oval leaves (pinnate) topped by a small cluster of red-pink flowers.
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** pinnate leaves with drooping **pink tubular flowers** — a fumitory/*Corydalis* or lousewort (*Pedicularis*) type. Veneto name unresolved. — **tentative.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; *if* valerian, the old names are **Valeriana**, **Phu**, **Amantilla**, **Nardus agrestis/rusticus** ("wild nard").
- *Modern accepted:* ***Valeriana* sp.** (valerian), family **Caprifoliaceae** (formerly Valerianaceae) — **genus only**; the **species is not determinable** from the drawing, and the name does not confirm it.
- *Common:* valerian, all-heal, setwall; It. *valeriana*. — ***Tentative*** (morphology-based).

### COMMENTARY

*(If valerian:)* the root — *Phu*, "all-heal" — was the great **nervine and antispasmodic**: for "the mother" (hysteria) and the womb, cramps and epilepsy, to **provoke sleep** and the menses; also an antidote and plague-herb. Its powerful smell made it unmistakable.



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## f. 14v — *Ceciliana[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 32 · master 0265_0031.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ceciliana**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ceciliana[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two leafy branches carry **paired oval leaves** (opposite), dark green, springing from a horizontal **rootstock with finger-like roots** — a neat twin-stemmed spray.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — springing from a horizontal rootstock with finger-like roots; *leaves* — Two leafy branches carry paired oval leaves (opposite); *habit/stem* — a neat twin-stemmed spray.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** opposite, entire, ovate-lanceolate leaves; no flowers drawn — an opposite-leaved herb (swallow-wort *Vincetoxicum*, or a *Gentiana*/*Hypericum* type), not fixable without flowers. *Ceciliana* is possibly a saint-name folk coinage. — **remains tentative / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading a vernacular/corrupt name; no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — an **opposite, oval-leaved herb** (drawn twice), possibly a **St John's wort (*Hypericum*)** or a mint-family plant.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 15r — *Geantia* (Gentian)

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 33 · master 0265_0032.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Geantia**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Geantia* — in English, **Gentian**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A highly stylised, almost emblematic plant: a deep-red **four-lobed flower or fruit** (like a clover-leaf) sits at the centre between curving tendrils, crowned above by small pink flowers in a green cup.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — almost emblematic plant: a deep-red four-lobed flower or fruit (like a clover-leaf) sits at the centre between curving tendrils; *flower/inflor*. — crowned above by small pink flowers in a green cup.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Geantia**; classical **Gentiana** (named for King **Gentius** of Illyria, said to have discovered it), **Basilica**; It. *genziana*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Gentiana lutea* L.** (great yellow gentian) or another ***Gentiana*** sp., family **Gentianaceae** — *probable, by name and the prominent root.*
- *Common:* (yellow) gentian, bitterwort; It. *genziana*. — ***Probable***. *Cf. the manuscript's other gentian, f. 23v.*

### COMMENTARY

Gentian root is the supreme **bitter tonic** of the *materia medica* — **warm and dry**; the great **stomachic and "opener"** for feeble digestion and obstructions of the liver and spleen, a **worm-expeller** and febrifuge, a wound-cleanser, and a standard ingredient of **theriac** and antidotes.



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## f. 15v — *Lingua serpentina*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 34 · master 0265_0033.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lingua ſerpentina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lingua serpentina* — in English, **adder's-tongue**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low, bushy plant spreading wide with many **deeply divided, lobed leaves** on lax stems over a brush of fibrous roots — sprawling and finely cut.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions / possible conflation
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — bushy plant spreading wide with many deeply divided; lobed leaves on lax stems over a brush of fibrous roots.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Lingua serpentina**; medieval **Ophioglossum**, **Lingua serpentina/serpentaria**, *Lancea Christi* — names of **adder's-tongue**.
- *Modern accepted (by the name):* ***Ophioglossum vulgatum*** **L.**, family **Ophioglossaceae**. — **But the drawing does not match** the single-fronded fern; it shows a **bushy, many-leaved clump**, so the figure may instead be a plantain or bugloss. *(Name/image mismatch — flagged.)*
- *Common:* adder's-tongue; It. *lingua di serpe*. — ***Tentative*** (name secure, plant doubtful).

### COMMENTARY

*Of adder's-tongue* (the name): a **cool vulnerary**; the famous **"green oil" of adder's-tongue** (an ointment) for fresh wounds, bruises and ulcers.



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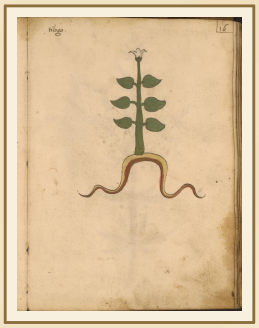
## f. 16r — *Bilga[?]*

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 35 · master 0265_0034.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**[b/f]ilga[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Bilga[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **paired oval leaves** with a small flower at the tip, growing from a long, **wavy snake-like root** that runs sideways across the foot of the page.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — wavy snake-like root that runs sideways across the foot of the page; *leaves* — An upright stem of paired oval leaves with a small flower at the tip.
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** an emblematic **serpent-root** plant (single sinuous snake-root). Note: the written heading reads more like **·tilogo·** than “Bilga” — heading uncertain. A tradition cryptonym. — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — paired leaves over a **wavy, serpentine creeping root**; possibly a snakeweed (*Polygonum*) or *Polygonatum*.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 16v — *Rubia Emtorum[?]* (Madder)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 36 · master 0265_0035.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Rubia Emtorum[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Rubia Emtorum[?]* — in English, **Madder**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, tiered plant like a little fir or horsetail: a straight central stem carries **whorls of fine needle-like leaves** in stacked tiers, dotted with small dark fruit-bodies, over a red horizontal root.

### IDENTIFICATION

**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** the whorled narrow leaves on a square, minutely-prickly stem are classic **Rubieae**; the identification as **Rubia / Galium (madder / bedstraw)** is secure to the tribe and fits ***Rubia tinctorum*** **(dyer's madder)** well. “Emtorum” is most likely a garble of *tinctorum*. — **upgraded: secure to genus.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Rubia Emtorum[?]** (so written; cf. *Rubia tinctorum*); classical **Rubia**, **Erythrodanum** (Gr.), medieval *Warantia / Garantia*; It. *robbia, garanza*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Rubia tinctorum*** **L.** (dyer's madder) or ***Rubia peregrina*** **L.** (wild madder), family **Rubiaceae**.
- *Common:* madder; It. *robbia*. — ***Secure*** (whorled leaves + the long red dye-root confirm it).

### COMMENTARY

The root, **warm and dry**, was an "opener" — a **diuretic and emmenagogue** for jaundice, obstructions of the liver and spleen and "the stone"; famously it **dyed the urine, milk and even the bones red**. Above all it was *the* great **red textile dye** of the Middle Ages.



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# f. 17r — *Serpentina* (with a second "Sigillo" leaf)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 37 · master 0265_0036.tif — (master 0265_0036.tif)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Serp[en]tina · ouer ſig[illo] ſerpoſ[?]**

*Layout: a **SINGLE short caption-line** at the foot of the leaf. The large faint leaf-shape behind the writing is **show-through** from the painted plant on the other side of the folio — not text — which is why no further note is transcribed here. Re-read against the master TIFF.*

1 [l]a dicta è bona[?], metendoſe ſopra; ouer ſono olie[?]. *(line recovered in full with a Wallis local-contrast filter — see §G)*

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 1 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **D** (2 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The said [herb] is good [for …], **placed on top** [as a poultice]; or [made into] **oils** …" *(A single short caption; the rest of the apparent "writing" is show-through from the verso painting. A few words remain uncertain.)*



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## f. 17r — *Serpentina* (with a second "Sigillo" leaf) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two sketches share the leaf — at left a single upright **sword-shaped leaf**, at right a small plant with **paired leaves**, a few flowers and a curling root — with a line of notes beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — a few flowers and a curling root; *leaves* — Two sketches share the leaf; at left a single upright sword-shaped leaf; at right a small plant with paired leaves.

- *Old / historical:* **Serpentina** = the herbal **Serpentaria** (snakeweed): cf. *Bistorta*, *Colubrina*, *Dracunculus* — a "snake-root" plant.
- *Modern accepted:* **tentative** — a snakeweed (***Bistorta* / *Polygonum***) or a dragon-arum relative; the **serpentine root** is the signature. The left figure ("Sigillo") is a separate, simpler leaf.
- *Common:* snakeweed, serpentary. — ***Tentative***.

### COMMENTARY

As a "snake-root," the plant would be an **astringent** and a remedy **"against venom"** by the serpent-signature; specifics deferred.



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## f. 17v — *Sanguinaria · Enula campana[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 38 · master 0265_0037.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Sanguinaria · Enula campana**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Sanguinaria · Enula campana[?]* — in English, **elecampane / "scabwort"**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold basal **rosette of large, broad lance-shaped leaves** with strong parallel veins, fanning upward from a fibrous base (plantain-like); the leaves dominate, no flower shown.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — broad lance-shaped leaves with strong parallel veins; the leaves dominate; *habit/stem* — A bold basal rosette of large; *flower/inflor.* — no flower shown.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Mula campana* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 52**) = elecampane. *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** the large, broad, strongly-veined basal leaves fit ***Inula helenium*** **(elecampane /** ***enula campana*****)**, exactly as the heading names; *Rumex* is less likely. — **firmed to elecampane (probable).**

- *Old / historical:* if **Enula campana**, that is elecampane (**Inula**, **Helenium**, **Enula campana**); if **Sanguinaria**, a blood-stancher (plantain/knotgrass).
- *Modern accepted:* **tentative** — the **large, broad, strongly-veined clumped leaves** best fit ***Inula helenium*** **L.** (elecampane, Asteraceae) or a **dock (*Rumex*)**; the double heading leaves it ambiguous.
- *Common:* elecampane / "scabwort"; It. *enula campana*. — ***Tentative***.

### COMMENTARY

*(If elecampane:)* the aromatic root, **warm and dry**, a major **expectorant and stomachic** for chronic cough and weak digestion, and candied as a sweetmeat ("enula"). *(If sanguinaria:)* a **cooling astringent** that staunches bleeding and heals wounds.



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## f. 18r — *Supaſa[?]*

*[Unresolved — name uncertain]*

*manuscript leaf img 39 · master 0265_0038.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Supaſa[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Supaſa[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stylised plant: an arching stem hung with **paired dark leaf-pods** set like a row of little green slippers, round buds clustered at the top, and a curving **tail-like root** below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — round buds clustered at the top, and a curving tail-like root below; *leaves* — A stylised plant: an arching stem hung with paired dark leaf-pods set like a row of little green slippers.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Superna* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 20**). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** stylized **crescent-pod leaves** in rows over a single horn-shaped root — an emblematic tradition plant, not a botanical portrait. — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- **Correction (heading re-read):** an earlier draft read this heading as *Pigamo* and so identified the plant as **Thalictrum** (meadow-rue). At high resolution the heading instead reads **«Supaſa[?]»** (or *fupasa*) — a word that does **not** match a standard plant-name, so that identification is **withdrawn**.
- *Old / historical:* the name **Supaſa[?]** is unidentified; no secure classical or vernacular equivalent is known.
- *Modern accepted:* **unidentified** — the schematic drawing (an arching stem of paired leaf-pods over a curving tail-root) and the corrupt name do not allow a species to be assigned.
- *Status:* ***Unresolved*** (name and plant both uncertain).

### COMMENTARY

*(Of meadow-rue:)* the root a mild **purge** and "cleanser," used for jaundice and skin eruptions.



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## f. 18v — *Lattuca agrestis* (Wild lettuce)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 40 · master 0265_0039.tif — (master 0265_0039.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Latuca agrestis vel aſprine[?]**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — the (Latin) note runs in **7 lines across** the foot of the leaf, divided by the central stem (left + right fragment per line). Re-read with decorrelation stretch (which restored the opening **eagle** line and gave mixtum in ampulla vitrea), then **Kraken + CATMuS-Medieval HTR** corrected three readings to match the translation: prospicere rerum naturas (L1), claritudine accipere (L3, "clearness of sight"), and medicina experieris (L7, "you will prove the medicine").*

1 L Dicũt aquila[m], cũ in altũ volauer[it], R proſpicere rer[um] naturas
2 L Lactuca ſilvatica […] R … et ſi vis eius ſibi oculos ti-
3 L -gere, et maxima ide[?] R … et claritudine accipere. Herbe
4 L igitur lactuce ſilvatice R … ſuco i[n] vino optimo vetere[?]
5 L e mele et acapno[?] R … fiat fumo coll[ecto?] et
6 L mixtũ i[n] ampula vitrea[?] R condito, et eo uteris ſumo[?]
7 L medicina experieris.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 21 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **D** (9 marked [?]); 1x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"They say that the **eagle**, when it [rises] on high [and wishes] to discern things, [touches] its eyes with **wild lettuce** — with its juice it anoints its eyes and so **gains clearness of sight**. Therefore [take] of **wild lettuce, honey and *acapnon* (smoke-free honey)**, duly mixed **in a glass phial** — thus you will **prove the medicine**. To **gain clearness of sight, use the herb's juice with the best wine**; [the honey] is gathered without smoke; **preserve it and use it** …" *(The classical **eagle-and-lettuce eyesight legend** — the eagle was said to sharpen its sight with wild lettuce — framing an eye-recipe of lettuce juice with honey and good wine. Re-read at master resolution; the opening sentence about the eagle, dropped from the earlier reading, is now restored.) (**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 9 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 18v — *Lattuca agrestis* (Wild lettuce) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, wispy, much-branched plant with small leaves and scattered tiny flowers/fruits along airy twigs, descending to a red **taproot**; notes fill the lower left.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Lactuca agreſtis et aſinine**; classical **Lactuca sylvestris / agrestis** (and *Lactuca asinina*, "ass's lettuce"), Greek θρίδαξ (*thridax*); It. *lattuga selvatica*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Lactuca virosa* L.** (or ***Lactuca serriola* L.**), family **Asteraceae**.
- *Common:* wild / prickly lettuce ("lettuce-opium"); It. *lattuga selvatica*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the bolted, branching, small-flowered habit fits).

### COMMENTARY

**Cold and moist**; the milky latex (***lactucarium***, "lettuce-opium") is a mild **narcotic, sedative and anodyne** — for **insomnia**, coughs and pain, "to cool heat and quench lust"; the juice was also dropped for the **eyes** (exactly the recipe below).



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## f. 19r — *[Sigillo di Salomone]* (Solomon's-seal)

*[Secure — by image]*

*manuscript leaf img 41 · master 0265_0040.tif — (master 0265_0040.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*[sine titulo; segno ·F·]*

1 La [erba] […] è bona ſpolveriʒata, fritó[?] e[t] cū la paſta [in] una fugaza nel
2 forno data a magiar ſi fa molto dormir; poſe uol tuor uigor[e], ch[e] ſe caſtra, ſi uol
3 no[n] ʒaiar e dormir, e no ſi ſente, ma da[?] ne pocha; e ſ̄ideſe tropo [im]p[er]f[?] con
4 […]. La ſo[i]a poſta a i maſoni ſi trage e ſolda, et ha molte altre uertu, e nui
5 tacemo p[er] me[g]lio; naſce i[n] tereni e mō[n]tagne ſabioniſe e humidi e fredi, e ſa[?]
6 fiori biā[n]chi. A far el ſeolar[?] e ʒ oneſte […] o bento[?], et queſta ſ[emen]za; toi[?] [con]
7 aceʒ be[n] forte e ma[cinal]a, ſu p[er] lo naſo, e bagna be[n] forte i poſi, e dargene a bever;
8 et ſubito ſe[rà] guari[t] :——

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 19 expanded abbrev.); **B** (whole note recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (9 supplied words); **D** (7 marked [?]); 3x lost […]. — **Improved 04.07.2026**: re-read from the master with the CONCULS decorrelation-stretch + CLAHE enhancement; the eighth line and the whole recipe-tail (nose / pulses / "give it to drink" / "at once will be healed"), previously lost, are now recovered; ~9 words firmed and the count of doubtful readings sharply reduced.*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf bears no title (only a small **·F·** mark); the **8-line** note at the foot now reads, as far as it can be made out: "The herb is good **powdered** [and] **fried**[?], and [worked] **into the dough as a flatcake** (*fugaza*) **baked in the oven** and **given to eat** it **makes one sleep deeply**; [and] it is meant **to give vigour** — for whoever **is gelded** wishes **neither to fret nor to sleep**, and feels nothing but gives [him] little [rest?] …; its [juice], **applied to the temples** (*maſoni*), **draws out [the matter] and heals**, and it has **many other virtues** which **we pass over for brevity**; it **grows in sandy, humid and cold soils and mountains** and bears **white flowers**. **To make** …[?] … **this seed**[?]: take[?] [it] **with strong vinegar** and **grind it**, [put it] **up the nose**, and **bathe the pulses well**, and **give some of it to drink**; **and at once [he] will be healed.**" ***(Translation still partly provisional** — but far fuller than before: the recipe-tail and the closing "will be healed" are now recovered by enhancement. ~11 words remain uncertain [?]; lines 1-2 & 5 additionally corroborated by Kraken + CATMuS-Medieval HTR. The content is a sleep-and-healing / wound-sealing recipe.)*



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## f. 19r — *[Sigillo di Salomone]* (Solomon's-seal)

***(continued)***

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two versions side by side — a faint **outline sketch** of a berried plant at left (with a yellow lizard-like root at its foot) and a fuller painted stem of **pinnate leaves with red berries** at right on a red root; notes run beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* the figure is **Sigillum Salomonis** ("Solomon's seal," from the round scars on the rhizome), **Polygonatum**, *Frassinella*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Polygonatum odoratum*** **(Mill.) Druce** or ***P. multiflorum*** **(L.) All.**, family **Asparagaceae**.
- *Common:* Solomon's-seal; It. *sigillo di Salomone*. — ***Secure*** (the jointed, scarred rhizome, the white flowers and the wound-healing note all agree).

### COMMENTARY

Solomon's-seal root is the classic **vulnerary that "seals" wounds and bruises** — proverbially it "takes away the black-and-blue marks gotten by falls or women's wilfulness," knits broken bones, and (per the note) is taken **eaten or drunk**.



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## f. 19v — *Testiculus* (Orchids: fox-, dog-stones)

*[Secure — at genus (by name + image; paired tubers); species uncertain]*

*manuscript leaf img 42 · master 0265_0041.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Teſticulus vulpis · Teſticulus [canis?]**

*Layout: the leaf carries **two captions** (two orchid names), left and right; plant-name only — no prose note.*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Testiculus* — in English, **Orchids: fox-, dog-stones**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Three tall leafy stems in a row, orchid-fashion: the central one crowned with a dense **reddish-purple flower spike**, flanked by two with green buds, each rising from a rounded **paired tuber**.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Testiculus** (*vulpis / canis*), **Satyrion**, **Orchis**, **Cynosorchis** ("dog-orchid").
- *Modern accepted:* three ***Orchis* / *Dactylorhiza* spp.**, family **Orchidaceae**.
- *Common:* orchids, dog-stones; It. *testicolo di volpe/cane*. — ***Secure at genus*** (the paired tubers + names). *Cf. f. 9r and f. 20v (the other orchids).*

### COMMENTARY

As **satyrion**: the paired tubers were the great **aphrodisiac and restorative** (firm tuber to provoke desire, soft to quench it); the source of nourishing *salep*.



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## f. 20r — *[unlabeled]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 43 · master 0265_0042.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*[no written heading on the leaf]*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*(no written heading; see Identification)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two plants, each a tuft of **pinnate leaves** topped by a dense **reddish-purple flower spike** and standing on a fibrous, bulbous root — a matched orchid-like pair.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — bulbous root; *leaves* — each a tuft of pinnate leaves topped by a dense reddish-purple flower spike and standing on a fibrous.

- *Old / historical:* n/a (unlabeled).
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — a dense reddish **flower-spike** over strap leaves and a fringe of **fibrous "bearded" roots**; possibly a **marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza*)** continuing the orchid sequence, or a bistort.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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# f. 20v — *Palma [Christi]* (Hand-orchid)

*[Secure — at genus (by name + image; hand-shaped tuber); species uncertain]*

*manuscript leaf img 44 · master 0265_0043.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Palma [Christi]**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Palma [Christi]* — in English, **Hand-orchid**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A single tall stem with **paired narrow leaves** and a slender **spike of pink-purple flowers** at the top, on a thin root — a slim, upright orchid.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Palma Christi**, **Satyrion basilicum**, **Testiculus palmatus** — the palmate-tubered orchid.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dactylorhiza maculata* (L.) Soó** (or another *Dactylorhiza*), family **Orchidaceae**.
- *Common:* spotted/marsh orchid, "hand-orchid"; It. *palma di Cristo*. — ***Secure at genus*** (the hand-shaped tuber). *Cf. f. 9r and f. 19v (the other orchids).*

## COMMENTARY

A **satyrion**: the tuber a restorative and aphrodisiac (as f. 9r/f. 19v); by the doctrine of signatures the "hand" was also linked to the strengthening of the limbs.



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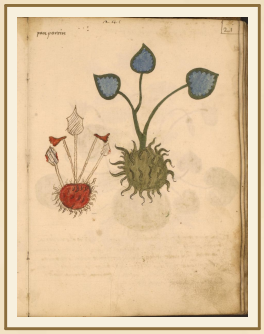
# f. 21r — *Pan porcino* (Cyclamen — "fantastic" version)

*[Secure — by name]*



*manuscript leaf img 45 · master 0265_0044.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**pan porcino**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Pan porcino* — in English, **Cyclamen — "fantastic" version**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stylised, two-part image: a clump of **jagged spiky leaves** carrying **blue heart-shaped flowers** on stalks above, and at the lower left a separate **red bulb** sprouting white florets.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Pan porcino / Panis porcinus** ("sowbread," as pigs root up the tubers), **Cyclaminus**, **Arthanita**, *Terrae rapum*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Cyclamen hederifolium*** **Aiton** / ***Cyclamen purpurascens*** **Mill.**, family **Primulaceae**.
- *Common:* cyclamen, sowbread; It. *pan porcino, ciclamino*. — ***Secure*** (cordate leaves + tuber + name).

## COMMENTARY

The tuber, **hot and dry**, is a **drastic purge and emmenagogue** — famously hung over the door to speed (or, removed, to prevent) birth — used for **dropsy, jaundice** and, the juice snuffed, for the head and sinuses; **toxic** in quantity.



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## f. 21v — *Ciclamen · pan porcino* (Cyclamen — naturalistic)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 46 · master 0265_0045.tif — (master 0265_0045.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ciclames vel pan porcino · [vel] pateʒo[?]**

*The note is a 6-line block below the plant (same ink; earlier the leaf showed only the heading + an English paraphrase — the manuscript lines are given here).*

1 Herba pane-terreni[?], [c]octo i[n] oleo, et qſto oio meſſo ſu la
2 orechia aſordo[?], ſubito rende lo audire; et leva il dolore. La radiſe
3 ſua cota cŭ il mele et data a magnare, ſubito aiuta lo [i]utropico(idropico)
4 et foie magnade crude leva la ſete a li utropico; lo letuario ha molte
5 virtude medicine; la forma[?] colta[?] a ogni luna ſe trova; naſce i[n]
6 moti fredi, loghi et humidi.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 7 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (4 marked [?]).*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The herb cyclamen … **cooked in oil; this oil, put on a deaf ear, at once restores hearing and eases the pain**; its [root], **cooked with honey** and given to eat, … the **dropsical**; the **leaves, eaten raw, remove the thirst of the dropsical**; the **electuaries have many medicinal virtues**; it **stops the colic**; **gathered at every (new) moon**; it grows in **humid mountain places**." *(A fuller reading — the classic cyclamen ear-oil for deafness alongside its anti-dropsical uses, with a lunar gathering-time. The facsimile gave only the dropsy clause; the fuller text appears at master resolution.)*



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## f. 21v — *Ciclamen · pan porcino* (Cyclamen — naturalistic) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A sprawling plant with rounded, ivy-like **lobed leaves** and nodding **pink-red bell flowers** on slender stalks, all springing from a large round brown **tuber/corm** with roots — cyclamen-like; notes below.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* as f. 21r — **Cyclaminus / Pan porcino / Arthanita**.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Cyclamen* sp.**, family **Primulaceae**. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

Its note (below) records the cooling, anti-dropsical use; cf. f. 21r for the purgative/obstetric reputation of the root.



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## f. 22r — *Ariſtolja* (Aristolochia / Birthwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 47 · master 0265_0046.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ariſtolja**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ariſtolja* — in English, **Aristolochia / Birthwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **paired oval, lightly toothed leaves** rising from a thick, **twisting orange-brown rhizome** that sprawls across the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Aristologia**; Greek ἀριστολοχία (*aristolochia*, "best for childbirth/the *lochia*"), **Aristologia longa / rotunda**; It. *aristolochia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Aristolochia longa*** **L.** / ***A. rotunda*** **L.** / ***A. clematitis*** **L.**, family **Aristolochiaceae**.
- *Common:* birthwort; It. *aristolochia, strallogi*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the knobby tuberous root fits).

### COMMENTARY

The **birth-herb** *par excellence* — given to **expel the afterbirth or a dead child and cleanse the womb** (the very meaning of its name); a wound-cleanser that "draws out" splinters, thorns and venom, for **snakebite** and foul ulcers; bitter, **hot and dry**. *(Now known to be toxic/nephrotoxic — not for use.)*



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## f. 22v — *Luminela[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 48 · master 0265_0047.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Luminela**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Luminela[?]* — in English, **larkspur / love-in-a-mist**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A broad, airy bush of many thin branching stems scattered with **small star-shaped blue flowers** and tiny leaves, on a single slender root — delicate and open.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a single slender root; *habit/stem* — airy bush of many thin branching stems scattered with small star-shaped blue flowers and tiny leaves.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Luminellas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 76**). *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; the blue, finely-cut flower recalls **Consolida regalis** (forking larkspur) or **Nigella** (love-in-a-mist), It. *fior cappuccio*, *fanciullaccia*.
- *Modern accepted:* family **Ranunculaceae** — a **larkspur / love-in-a-mist type** (*Consolida* or *Nigella*), but the **genus is undetermined** from the stylized drawing.
- *Common:* larkspur / love-in-a-mist. — ***Tentative***.

### COMMENTARY

*(If larkspur:)* the seeds were used **against lice and parasites**; *(if nigella:)* the seeds a **carminative and vermifuge**, and a spice.



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## f. 23r — *[Serpentaria?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 49 · master 0265_0048.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*[sine titulo] (no written heading on the leaf; Serpentaria is an editorial conjecture from the snake-root drawing)*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*(no written heading; see Identification)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, slender stem set with **small paired leaves** and a short top spike, growing from a long, curving **snake-like root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — curving snake-like root; *leaves* — slender stem set with small paired leaves and a short top spike.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Serpentina* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 63**) = dragon arum. *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* if a "serpentaria," a snake-root plant.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — a tall **flower-spike** with narrow clasping leaves over a long **serpentine root**; possibly a snakeweed or asphodel-relative.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 23v — *Genciana* (Gentian)

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 50 · master 0265_0049.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**genciana**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Genciana* — in English, **Gentian**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clump of **broad lance-shaped leaves** with a central stem of paired leaves and a green spike above, springing from a thick pale stem-base — bold, fleshy foliage.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A clump of broad lance-shaped leaves with a central stem of paired leaves and a green spike above; *habit/stem* — springing from a thick pale stem-base.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Genciana**; **Gentiana** (after King Gentius), **Basilica** (cf. f. 15r).
- *Modern accepted:* ***Gentiana lutea* L.** or another ***Gentiana*** sp., family **Gentianaceae**. — ***Probable*** (a second gentian in the book).
- *Common:* gentian, bitterwort; It. *genziana*. — ***Probable***. *(MS heading* **genciana** *— the Veneto* c-*spelling of* gentiana.*) Cf. f. 15r (the other gentian).*

### COMMENTARY

The supreme **bitter tonic** root — a **stomachic and "opener"** for weak digestion and obstructed liver/spleen, a **vermifuge** and febrifuge, and a standard **theriac** ingredient (as f. 15r).



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## f. 24r — *pepyko[?]* (Peony — recto)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 51 · master 0265_0050.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**pepyko[?]** ***(corrupt for* Peonia*; the plant is securely peony — cf. f. 24v)***

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *pepyko[?]* — in English, **Peony — recto**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A much-branched leafy plant with **divided leaves** and **small reddish flowers** at the twig-tips, over a tuft of fibrous roots — open and spreading.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Tradition-name:** *Herba Pionia* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 96**) = peony. *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Peonia**; classical **Paeonia** (after **Paeon**, physician of the gods), **Glycyside**; It. *peonia*, *rosa di Santa Maria*; the "male" and "female" peony of the herbals.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Paeonia officinalis*** **L.** / ***P. mascula*** **(L.) Mill.**, family **Paeoniaceae**.
- *Common:* peony; It. *peonia*. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

The classic remedy for the **brain and the "falling sickness" (epilepsy)**, especially in children — the **root or seeds worn as an amulet** about the neck; also for the womb, nightmares and "the mother."



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# f. 24v — *Peonia* (Peony — verso, flowering)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 52 · master 0265_0051.tif — (master 0265_0051.tif)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Peonia**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — the three-line note at the foot of the leaf is crossed by the peony's central stem; each line is read **across** the stem (left fragment + right fragment), and two words are split by it (fem·ena, cele·bro).*

1 Erba peonia, aquesta vertù: piliala et peſtila, ſpolueriza[la?], et dali a bevere
2 meza octava p[er] ·xx· ſere a[…]o e femena et haueſſe mal d[e] **migrania** o de ſe[…]
3 matura d[e] teſta et confortar lo celebro, ſerà guarito.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 3 expanded abbrev.); **D** (1 marked [?]); 2x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"**Peony herb — this is its virtue**: **take it, pound it, powder it, and give it to drink** …, for **half a measure, for 20 evenings** …; [whether] man or **woman**; and if one **had migraine pain** (*mal de migrania*) or [pain] of … it **ripens [the matter] of the head and comforts the brain** (*lo celebro*), [and] **will be cured**." *(Read **across** the central stem — a three-line SPLIT-BY-IMAGE note; line 1 is the standard recipe opening (take · pound · powder · give to drink — identical to f.1r), confirmed by Kraken+CATMuS HTR; the firmly legible sense is the migraine / head-and-brain cure, peony's classic sphere against the "falling sickness.") (**Translation provisional** — much of lines 1-2 is obscure; several words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 24v — *Peonia* (Peony — verso, flowering)

***(continued)***

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall plant of **divided (pinnate) leaves** bearing a **red peony-like flower** on the stem and a butterfly poised at the top, over a dark horizontal root; notes beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* as f. 24r — **Paeonia / Glycyside**.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Paeonia officinalis*** **L.**, family **Paeoniaceae**. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

Peony's note (below) is, fittingly, about the **head and brain** — its great sphere of use against epilepsy and disorders of the head.



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# f. 25r — *Paris* (Herb Paris / True-love)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 53 · master 0265_0052.tif — (master 0265_0052.tif)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Pariſ**

1 Erba paris [vale] a ſanar uno oſſo rotto[?] (or *frã[c]te*), [per] febre o p[er]
2 altra malatia; tira il ſango, cũ olio dolce meſe[?] data et ȝ[?] il loſſo[?]; fiã-
3 te; et nã miȝando ſe uno fuſee […]
4 p[er]cuſſa[?] iſirma[?], miza[?] la dat[?] […]
5 i meneſtra[?] cũ libere[?] p[er] ſpazio et […]
6 libera et ritornera i[n] ſ[uo] ſtato; la naſce
7 [in luoghi] fredi et lochi oſcuri ·—

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 7 expanded abbrev.); **C** (8 supplied words); **D** (10 marked [?]); 3x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Herb-Paris note: its juice with sweet oil, given for a wound/blow; over a space of time one is freed and returns to one's [former] state; the herb grows in cold and dark places — consistent with Paris quadrifolia of shady woods. Partly legible. *(**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 9 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 25r — *Paris* (Herb Paris / True-love) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A central stem ringed by a **whorl of broad pointed leaves**, with small reddish buds on thin stalks above and a thick pale root below; a faint outline of the same plant stands at the left, with notes.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Paris**; **Herba Paris**, **Uva lupina/vulpina** ("wolf-grape"), **Aconitum pardalianches**(?); It. *uva di volpe*, *erba paris*, "true-love," "one-berry."
- *Modern accepted:* ***Paris quadrifolia* L.**, family **Melanthiaceae** (formerly Trilliaceae).
- *Common:* herb Paris, true-love; It. *erba paris*. — ***Secure*** (the single whorl of net-veined leaves + berries is diagnostic).

### COMMENTARY

A **narcotic, cooling** woodland plant; the berries and root were used against **frenzy and madness**, as an **antidote** to plague and poison, and for inflammations and wounds — but the plant is **toxic**.



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# f. 25v — *Saponaria* (Soapwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 54 · master 0265_0053.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Saponaria**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Saponaria* — in English, **Soapwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A branching plant of **paired oval leaves** topped by clusters of **small white-pink star flowers**, growing from a long curving root — airy sprays of bloom above.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Saponaria**; **Herba fullonum** ("fuller's herb"), **Struthium**; It. *saponaria, erba da sapone*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Saponaria officinalis* L.**, family **Caryophyllaceae**.
- *Common:* soapwort, bouncing-Bet; It. *saponaria*. — ***Secure***.

## COMMENTARY

The saponin-rich root and leaves **lather like soap** (used by fullers to scour wool); medicinally a **"cleanser of the blood"** for skin diseases (scabies, "leprosy," eruptions), a sweat-promoter, and for the liver, spleen and chest.



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# f. 26r — *Trifolio* (Clover)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 55 · master 0265_0054.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**trifolio**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Trifolio* — in English, **Clover**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem set with **paired rounded leaves in tiers** and crowned by a single dark-red bud, over a spread of pale fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Trifolio**; **Trifolium**, **Trifolium pratense**; It. *trifoglio*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Trifolium pratense* L.** (red clover) or another ***Trifolium***, family **Fabaceae** (Leguminosae).
- *Common:* clover, trefoil; It. *trifoglio*. — ***Secure***.

## COMMENTARY

**Cooling**; the flower-heads in a poultice or wash for inflammations and skin complaints, a mild "cleanser" and expectorant, and prime fodder; the trefoil long a symbol of the **Trinity**.



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## f. 26v — *Bistorta* (Bistort — with note)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 56 · master 0265_0055.tif — (master 0265_0055.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Biſtorta**

1 Erba biſtorta, la ſua radice [vale a] ogni dolor de corpo et [a la ſtrectura?] de
ſtomacho;
2 peſtandola e [darla a bevere] cũ vino, la libera; et cuſì a ogni dolor ſia p[er]
ventoſità;
3 le ſue foie polverizate guariſſe ogni male; queſta erba naſce [in] lochi alpi[ni]
4 et petr[oſì]; naſce i[n] quel d[e] nov[?] […]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 7 expanded abbrev.); **C** (5 supplied words); **D** (2 marked [?]); 1x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Bistort note: its **root** [avails for] **every pain of the body** and [the constriction?] **of the stomach**; **pounded and given to drink with wine, it frees** [the patient]; and likewise for **any pain that comes from flatulence** (*ventosità*); **its leaves, powdered, cure every ill**; the herb **grows in alpine and rocky places** — followed by a final, uncertain phrase (*nasce in quel de nov*[?] — "it grows in those of …", unclear). Partly legible (the note runs over the twisted root). *(**Translation provisional** — several words remain uncertain and marked [?]. Note: the earlier "theriac / against every ill" reading is withdrawn — high-res recovery + HTR show the text is the stomach/body-pain and flatulence note given here.)*



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## f. 26v — *Bistorta* (Bistort — with note) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold marsh plant: **broad lance-shaped leaves** and a tall stem bearing a thick brown **cattail-like spike** (bulrush/Typha), with a curling root at the base; notes beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Bistorta** ("twice-twisted"); **Serpentaria**, **Colubrina** (cf. f. 5r).
- *Modern accepted:* ***Bistorta officinalis*** **Delarbre** (= *Polygonum bistorta* L.), family **Polygonaceae**. — ***Secure*** (the twisted rhizome confirms it; a second, fuller bistort after f. 5r).
- *Common:* bistort, snakeroot; It. *bistorta*.

### COMMENTARY

A powerful **astringent** (as f. 5r); the note rehearses its use for the stomach and pains, pounded and drunk in wine, as a cure-all powder.



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## f. 27r — *ariola / oriola[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 57 · master 0265_0056.tif — (master 0265_0056.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**oriola · oriola mazor**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — a dense **~13-line note** in the upper right, each line **divided by the thin stem of the small drawn plant** into a left and a right fragment (read across). Same ink, partly faded; earlier only four lines were shown.*

1 Herba oriola a[?] lipididо[?] trovaſe
2 in terreni [montoſi][?] ſilveſtri et
3 humidi e fredi lochi. La ſemēza ſua
4 et letuarij [da] purgare ſono bone; fa-
5 tene erbol[?]; li ſugo cũ la farina[ta]
6 [et] cortelij[?] a bon; et la polvere
7 et le foie e pu[?] ſono bone da purgā[r]
8 data a bere co[n] il vino; etiā e bona
9 la polver data ut ſup[ra] ala febre 4ª [quartana]:
10 ·3· dade [doſi], ·3· volte et ʒ[?] […]
11 ſer[a?] ne ogni autuno[?];
12 ogni volta iij [tre] foie o piu, e piu [volte]
13 et meno, ſecondo la etade et la p[er]ſona;
14 [?] et egual[?]; e alela ſegondo
15 il regno, il dito ſegno de ſagitario[?] [(Sagittarius) = Sagittarius]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 8 expanded abbrev.); **B** (top nine lines firmed by enhancement — see note); **C** (12 supplied words); **D** (14 marked [?]); 1x lost […]. — **Improved 04.07.2026**: re-read from the master with the CONCULS decorrelation-stretch + CLAHE enhancement; the upper nine lines are now firm and the doubtful count is roughly halved (29 -> 13). New: the note **closes with an astrological attribution — the sign of Sagittarius** and a dosing rule "by the age and the person."*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Oriola note (~13-15 lines, read **across** the small stem): "The herb *oriola* is found in **mountainous, wild, humid and cold places**. Its **seed and electuaries are good to purge**; make … of it; the **juice with flour** …, and the **powder** and the **leaves are good to purge, given to drink with wine**; also, **as above, [it is] good for the quartan fever — 3 doses, 3 times** …; **gather it every autumn**; each time **three leaves or more, more or fewer times, according to the age and the person**; … **and equally**; and give it **according to the reign of the said sign of Sagittarius ((Sagittarius))**." ***(Translation provisional** for the lower third — the plant's painted root crosses those lines; the upper part is now firm. New: the note ends with an **astrological sign, Sagittarius**.)*



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## f. 27r — *ariola / oriola[?]* *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **paired leaves** topped by a **purple flower spike**, with a small detail-sketch and notes alongside, and a curling root below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — with a small detail-sketch and notes alongside, and a curling root below; *leaves* — A stem of paired leaves topped by a purple flower spike.

**Tradition-name:** *Herba Ariola* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 19**). *(near-exact match.)*

**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** this leaf is **better-evidenced** — it carries a medicinal note and a comparison sketch labelled *oriola magore* (greater oriola). Pinnate leaves, red flowers, a snaky root; the name *oriola / ariola* may be ***Aristolochia*** **(birthwort)** or a local coinage. — **tentative (has text; possibly Aristolochia).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **ariola / oriola** — a vernacular/corrupt name, no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — paired leaves, purple flowers and a serpentine root, on an **alpine** plant (per its note); candidates include a *Valeriana*, *Veratrum* or *Gentiana*.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 27v — *Spargula maggiore* (Spurrey)

*[Probable — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 58 · master 0265_0057.tif — (master 0265_0057.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Spargula mazor · ouer minor[?]**

1 Erba ſpargula mazor è bona a [chi è] fraſone[?] di popa[?] o d'altro [membro?];
2 et al uino ſubito miʒiga il dolor;
3 de aſta ſpargola, cota i[n] aqua d'orʒo mendiata[?] et i[m]piaſtrata ala gola, ſubito libera;
4 et al mal de la migrana, cota i[n] aceto et i[m]piaſtrata al corpo, ſubito libera dal dolor;
5 el ſugo ſuo […] i bocha fa ſpuntare la rema[?]; etiã [vale] ali dolori de denti […] e a li ochi

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 6 expanded abbrev.); **C** (4 supplied words); **D** (7 marked [?]); 2x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Spurrey note: with wine it soothes pain; the herb cooked in barley-water and applied to the throat frees it; cooked in vinegar and applied for migraine; the juice in the mouth draws out rheum; also good for toothache and the eyes. Partly legible (one note, flanking the stem — read across).



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## f. 27v — *Spargula maggiore* (Spurrey) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **whorled plant** (bedstraw-fashion): slender stems carry rings of narrow leaves and tiny flowers, all rising from a dense mat of **red fibrous roots**; notes at the side.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — all rising from a dense mat of red fibrous roots; *leaves* — A whorled plant (bedstraw-fashion): slender stems carry rings of narrow leaves and tiny flowers.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Spargula mazor** (= **Spergula maior**), the whorled "star" plant of the herbals; cf. **Aparine**, **Asperula**; It. *spergola, attaccamani, stellaria*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Spergula*** sp. (spurrey), family **Caryophyllaceae** — by the name and the whorls of narrow leaves. *(The same whorled-star habit also fits the bedstraws —* **Galium / Asperula**, *Rubiaceae — with which these plants were grouped; so a bedstraw cannot be excluded on the drawing alone, but the heading favours* Spergula.*)*
- *Common:* spurrey (or bedstraw); It. *spergola*. — ***Probable*** (name + whorled-leaf habit).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 28r — *Sigillo di Santa Maria* (Solomon's-seal)

*[Secure — by image (the drawing is Solomon's-seal); the heading is the Marian Sigillo di Santa Maria]*

*manuscript leaf img 59 · master 0265_0058.tif — (master 0265_0058.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**ſigilo santa maria**

1 Erba sigili sāc[ta] mā[ria] · [a]ſtrinʒ[er?] li orpb[?] dali mizo[?] la radice de eſſa cū ani p[er] ʒo[?]

2 guariſi · et una fuſa frigida[?] o de stomato tolea de [a]ſta radi[ce] et coſi le [g]uino[?] et

3 poi to[?] çen[?] [con] d[e] garofoli et ʒ · 6 · et metelle[?] · fa como ſyropo et tor[?]

4 la matina aſtoda[?]mo de[?]urno et g[ua]rin[?] […]

**ſigilo santa maria**

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 10 expanded abbrev.); **C** (6 supplied words); **D** (13 marked [?]); 1x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A recipe using the *sigillo santa maria* (Solomon\'s-seal) root: it is astringent; for a cold/frigid stomach take the root prepared with cloves (*garofoli*, 6 drams), made like a syrup and taken in the morning. *(**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 12 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 28r — *Sigillo di Santa Maria* (Solomon's-seal)

***(continued)***

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An **arching stem** hung along its curve with paired oval leaves and a row of **dark purple berries**, springing from a tuft of fibrous roots — a bow-shaped, berried branch; notes below.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Sigilo santa maria** (*Sigillum Sanctae Mariae*, a **Marian variant of the *sigillo* / "seal" name** used for this herb-group, alongside *Sigillum Salomonis*); **Polygonatum**. (Historically the "seal" name also wandered to black bryony, *Tamus*, but the drawing here is plainly Solomon's-seal.)
- *Modern accepted:* ***Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill.) Druce** (or *P. multiflorum*), family **Asparagaceae** — a second Solomon's-seal (cf. f. 19r), identified from the drawing.
- *Common:* Solomon's-seal; It. *sigillo di Salomone / sigillo di Santa Maria*. — ***Secure*** by image (arching berried stem + jointed rhizome).

### COMMENTARY

The vulnerary that "seals" wounds and bruises (cf. f. 19r); the note gives a dosing instruction.



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## f. 28v — *Camepiteos*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 60 · master 0265_0059.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Camepiteoſ**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Camepiteos* — in English, **ground pine, yellow bugle**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, straight stem closely set its whole length with **paired oval leaves** and a few small yellow flowers, on a fibrous root — a full, ladder-leaved column of foliage.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions / possible conflation
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a fibrous root; *leaves* — straight stem closely set its whole length with paired oval leaves and a few small yellow flowers.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Camepiteos**; Greek χαμαίπιτυς (*chamaipitys*, "ground pine"), **Iva arthritica**; It. *iva, camepizio*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb.**, family **Lamiaceae**. — *Name secure, but the **broad ovate-leaved** drawing does not match ground pine's small, pine-scented, divided leaves — a likely **name/image mismatch**.*
- *Common:* ground pine, yellow bugle; It. *iva artetica*. — ***Tentative*** (name vs. image).

### COMMENTARY

*(Of ground pine:)* **warm and dry**, the celebrated remedy for **gout, sciatica and all diseases of the joints** (*Iva arthritica*), an emmenagogue and diuretic, and a wound-herb.



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## f. 29r — *Dittamo bianco* (White dittany)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 61 · master 0265_0060.tif — (master 0265_0060.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.d[i]ttam[o] biā[n]ʒo[?].**

1 Erba ditamo biango è bono a chi fuſe morſum di ſerpe[n]te: toi la ſua radice
2 ſpolverezata, data a bere co[n] il vino vechio, ſubito geta fora el veneno.
3 A femina ʒ(che) aveſe creatura morta i[n] corpo, dage a bever il ſuco d[e] le fogie:
4 ſubito la fa parturire. Etiã havendone adoſſo, è ſeguro ʒ(che) niuna ſerpe no ſe
5 [li] pò aproximare; et come ſente lo odore […] e more e fuge donde naſce [l'erba];
6 […] havendo[ſe] adoſſo fa la p[er]ſona ſegura d[e] ogni ſporco[?] […]
7 durante[?] […] i[n] meſſe; ogni dì una[?] et poi il tene adoſſo fa
8 ſeguro da ogni inſegure[?] e male, dogie; el dotore Macrobio[?] […]
9 la ferma[?] […] el longo naſce i[n] tereni forti e priti(prati), et i[n] li prati ſi di mo-
10 ragna molto ſe ne trova i[n] Cicilia(Sicilia), et li reſta d[e] ſua natura, ma i[n] molti logi ſe-
11 ne trova i[n] Italia, i[n] Toſcana e Romagna […] naſce […] e aſpri orbi[?].

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 15 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (7 marked [?]); 8x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The herb **white dittany** is good for one who has been **bitten by a serpent**: take its root, powdered, given to drink with old wine — at once it **drives out the venom**. For a **woman who has a dead child in her body**, give her the **juice of the leaves** to drink: at once it **makes her give birth**. And **worn on the body**, one is safe — **no serpent can come near**; and when [the serpent] **smells its odour**, it **flees and dies** where the herb grows. … The **physician Macrobius**[?] confirms it. … It grows in strong soils and meadows; much of it is **found in Sicily**, and it is **found in Italy — in Tuscany and Romagna** …" *(Best-effort native-res reading of a cramped ~11-line note: snakebite antidote + childbirth use + serpent-repellent amulet + a cited authority + Italian provenance. Words marked [?] remain uncertain.)*



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## f. 29r — *Dittamo bianco* (White dittany) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, much-branched plant of **many small oval leaves** with little flowers at the top, standing over a distinctive **blue wavy band** (the ground/water line) and roots; the long note fills the lower half of the leaf.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **dittamo biango** (= *dittamo bianco*, white dittany); **Dictamnus / Dictamnum** (Greek δίκταμνον), **Fraxinella**; It. *dittamo bianco, frassinella*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dictamnus albus* L.**, family **Rutaceae** (white dittany / burning-bush). The serpent- and childbirth-lore in the note is the **Cretan-dittany** tradition (*Origanum dictamnus*), which the medieval herbals merged with *Dictamnus*.
- *Common:* white dittany, burning-bush, gas-plant; It. *dittamo bianco*. — ***Secure*** (by name); pairs with f.29v *Diptamus*.

### COMMENTARY

**Dittany lore (Dioscorides / Pliny / Virgil tradition):** the root powdered in old wine is an **antidote to snakebite**; the leaf-juice **expels a dead fetus** and hastens delivery; **worn as an amulet** it keeps serpents away — they are said to **flee and die from its smell**. The note cites a "**dottore Macrobio**" as authority and gives an Italian provenance (Sicily, Tuscany, Romagna).

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): read in three strips at master resolution; refinements vs the earlier block: line 1* ***biango****, line 4* ***"niuna serpe no se li pò aproximare"****, line 5* ***odore*** *not "dolore", line 10 adds* ***Cicilia/Sicilia****.*



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## f. 29v — *Diptamuſ* (Dittany / Burning-bush)

*[Probable — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 62 · master 0265_0061.tif — (master 0265_0061.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Diptamuſ**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Diptamuſ* — in English, **Dittany / Burning-bush**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **pinnate leaves** (paired leaflets) topped by a small **pink flower spike**, on a fibrous root — slender and erect.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a fibrous root; *leaves* — An upright stem of pinnate leaves (paired leaflets) topped by a small pink flower spike; *habit/stem* — slender and erect.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Dictamum**; **Dictamnus / Dictamnum** (Greek δίκταμνον, of Mt Dikte in Crete), **Fraxinella**; It. *dittamo, frassinella*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dictamnus albus*** **L.**, family **Rutaceae** (or, if Cretan dittany, *Origanum dictamnus*).
- *Common:* (false) dittany, burning-bush, gas-plant; It. *dittamo*. — ***Probable*** (pinnate leaves + pink star-flowers).

### COMMENTARY

Dittany was the classical **wound-herb and antidote** that "draws out" arrows and splinters and counters venom (the dittany of Crete that healed wounds and expelled the dead child); an emmenagogue. The living plant (*Fraxinella*) exudes a flammable oil — hence "burning-bush."



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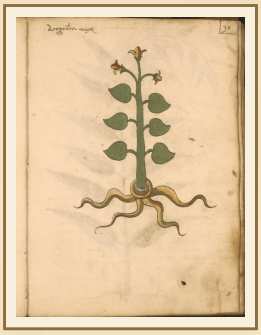
## f. 30r — *Dragontia mazor* (Dragon arum / Serpentaria)

*[Secure — by name]*



*manuscript leaf img 63 · master 0265_0062.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**drago[n]ea mazor[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Dragontia mazor* — in English, **Dragon arum / Serpentaria**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **paired leaves** crowned with small flowers, rising from a striking tangle of **twisting, snake-like roots** spread across the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **dregodra mazor** (written form; = **Dragontea / Serpentaria maior**); classical **Dracontium**, **Dracunculus**, **Colubrina**; It. *dragontea, serpentaria, erba biscia* (cf. f. 11r, f. 93v).
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dracunculus vulgaris*** **Schott** (= *Arum dracunculus* L.), family **Araceae**.
- *Common:* dragon arum, dragonwort, snakeroot; It. *dragontea*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the writhing roots are the dragon/serpent iconography).

### COMMENTARY

A **dragon/snake herb**: by the doctrine of signatures the serpentine roots marked it as a remedy **against snakebite and venom**, and as a wound-cleanser; **hot and dry**. The third dragontea in the book (cf. f. 11r, f. 93v). *(Acrid and irritant — not for casual use.)*



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## f. 30v — *Roondenina[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 64 · master 0265_0063.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Roondenina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Roondenina[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold spray of large **paired lance-shaped leaflets** (pinnate), dark green, on a single arching stem — ash-like and luxuriant.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A bold spray of large paired lance-shaped leaflets (pinnate); *habit/stem* — on a single arching stem.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Rondella* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 89**). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** a pinnate frond of paired lanceolate leaflets. The name may echo *rondinina* ("little swallow" = a swallow-herb, cf. *Chelidonium*/*Vincetoxicum*), but the pinnate leaf better fits a **fern (*Polypodium*) or a legume**. — **tentative / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading uncertain/corrupt.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — pinnate compound leaves suggest a **leguminous herb (vetch)** or an ash-like plant.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 31r — *Regaliçia* (Liquorice)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 65 · master 0265_0064.tif — (master 0265_0064.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**regaliçia**

*The note is a dense ~12-line block in the same ink, partly crossed by the root; line-breaks follow the manuscript as closely as the abrasion allows.*

Erba regaliçia [naſce …] marina di ſena[?], et […] ha molte virtude. La p[rim]a è
bona al cataro et ogni [con]ſtretura di pecto, et vsope(iſopo) […] et fiele[?] […].
Governarla i[n] giſto(queſto) modo: toi la radice di giſta(queſta) ȝerba, [et] barbe
d[e] fenochi(finochio), et aneſi(aniſe), et cubebe, et cubita[?], et […]
minuta, et melle(miele), et […] et barbe et borbe[?] di furfure[?], i[n] aqua et ordeo(orȝo), et
fa ſyropo […]; et metti melle[?] […]; et digito[?]
ſyropo da abere · 6 · dì; al i[n]fermo la ſera et la matina. Queſta ſyropo
purga il corpo, et i[n] giſto(queſto) modo guariſe il mal del cataro, et è d[e] peteȝe[?]
d[e] pecto; et è bona ala noſeula[?] […] diſteſa[?] p[er] fredo, et de ſubito ſera
liberato. Et [el] doctore inferma[?]: ha molte virtude bone al corpo ȝumano(humano).
[…] el mazo(maggio) et el ȝugno(giugno) et el ſo[?] tempo […]
ſe trova, et è bona.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 10 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (12 marked [?]); 11x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The herb **liquorice** … has **many virtues**. The first: it is good for **catarrh** and every **tightness of the chest** — with hyssop … Prepare it **this way**: take the **root** of this herb, and **fennel roots**, **anise**, **cubeb** … minced, and **honey** …, in **water and barley**, and **make a syrup** … A **syrup to drink for six days** — to the sick person, **evening and morning**. This syrup **purges the body**, and in this way **cures catarrh** and the **phlegm[?] of the chest**; it is good for [the chill] … and at once one is **freed**. And the physician affirms: it has **many virtues good for the human body**. … [it grows / is gathered in] **May and June** … and it is good." *(Native-res reading: a sweet pectoral/laxative liquorice syrup compounded with fennel, anise, cubeb and honey — the classic liquorice cough-and-chest indication, with May/June harvest. Words marked [?] uncertain.)*



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## f. 31r — *Regaliçia* (Liquorice) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **pinnate leaves** (paired leaflets) with small flower-clusters, growing from a thick, **twisting brown root** that snakes across the base; the note fills the lower left.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **regaliçia** (Veneto for *liquirizia*); Lat. **Liquiritia / Glycyrrhiza**, Greek γλυκύρριζα (*glykyrrhiza*, "sweet root"); It. *regolizia, liquirizia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Glycyrrhiza glabra*** **L.**, family **Fabaceae (Leguminosae)**.
- *Common:* liquorice; It. *liquirizia / regolizia*. — ***Secure*** (heading + drawing: odd-pinnate leaves, pea-family flower-tuft, and the long sweet **taproot** that is the drug; the note's chest-syrup use is the classic liquorice indication).

### COMMENTARY

Liquorice root — a **demulcent and expectorant** for chest-tightness and cough, and a sweet base/sweetener for syrups; mildly laxative. This matches the note exactly: a **syrup with fennel and honey** that "heals the chest." *(Formerly catalogued here as polypody; corrected to liquorice on the re-read of the heading and the drawing.)*

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): 12 lines read in strips at master resolution; refinements vs the earlier block:* ***virtude*** *(not "bontà"),* ***ogni constretura di pecto****, the added spices* ***anesi/cubebe****, the dosing* ***"la sera et la matina"****, and the closing harvest months* ***mazo/zugno*** *=* ***maggio/giugno****.*



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## f. 31v — *Celidonia* (Greater celandine)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 66 · master 0265_0065.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Celidonia**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Celidonia* — in English, **Greater celandine**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low, bushy plant with **deeply lobed, oak-like leaves** spreading on short stems, over a tuft of fibrous roots — broad and ground-hugging.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Celidonia**; Greek χελιδόνιον (*chelidonion*, "swallow-wort," for blooming when the swallows return), **Hirundinaria**; It. *celidonia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Chelidonium majus*** **L.**, family **Papaveraceae**.
- *Common:* greater celandine, swallow-wort; It. *celidonia*. — ***Secure***.

### COMMENTARY

The orange **latex** was famous for the **eyes** — to "clear the sight," remove films and spots (by the legend that swallows restore their nestlings' sight with it) — and for **jaundice** (yellow sap for the yellow disease), warts and tetters; **hot, dry and acrid**.



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## f. 32r — *jzolaviças[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 67 · master 0265_0066.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**jʒolaviças[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *jzolaviças[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A central stem of **broad paired leaves** with small **blue flowers** on thin stalks above, rising from a **coiled red serpent-root** at the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a coiled red serpent-root at the base; *leaves* — A central stem of broad paired leaves with small blue flowers on thin stalks above.
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** an emblematic **coiled serpent-root** with heart leaves and blue tubular flowers — a tradition cryptonym plant. — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — broad paired leaves with **blue flowers**; possibly a **lungwort (*Pulmonaria*)**, **comfrey (*Symphytum*)** or **borage (*Borago*)**.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 32v — *Esula mazoro* (Spurge)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 68 · master 0265_0067.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eſula mazora**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Esula mazoro* — in English, **Spurge**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low, spreading plant of many **small narrow leaves** tipped with **yellow flower-clusters**, on a single root — dense and mounded.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Eſula mazoro** = *Esula maggiore* ("greater spurge"); **Esula / Euphorbia**, **Tithymalus**, **Lactaria** ("milk-herb"); It. *esula*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Euphorbia esula* L.** (leafy spurge) or another ***Euphorbia***, family **Euphorbiaceae**.
- *Common:* spurge; It. *esula, euforbia*. — ***Secure*** (linear leaves + yellow-green cyathia + the name).

### COMMENTARY

The acrid **milky latex** is a **drastic purgative and caustic** — **hot and dry** in the extreme — used to "purge the watery humour" in dropsy and to burn off **warts and corns**; violently irritant and toxic.



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## f. 33r — *Folegos[?]* (drawing: Dropwort / Filipendula)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 69 · master 0265_0068.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Folegos[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Folegos[?]* — in English, **drawing: Dropwort / Filipendula**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **pinnate leaves** topped by a flower, springing from a cluster of **red bulblets and roots** at the base; notes alongside.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Tradition-name:** *Herba Foleas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 38**). *(strong match.)*

**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read):** pinnate compound leaves and a reddish head over **three tubers drawn with human faces** = morphotype **dropwort (*Filipendula vulgaris*)** (pinnate leaves + root-tubers), rendered emblematically. — **tentative (dropwort morphotype).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Filipendula** ("hanging on a thread," for the tubers strung on the roots); **Oenanthe**, **Saxifraga rubra**; It. *filipendola*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Filipendula vulgaris*** **Moench** (= *Spiraea filipendula* L.), family **Rosaceae**.
- *Common:* dropwort; It. *filipendola*. — ***Secure*** (pinnate leaves + the strung tubers).

### COMMENTARY

The tuberous root, **warm and dry**, a **diuretic and "stone"-breaker** for gravel, the bladder and **strangury**, and an astringent for fluxes; the tubers were also eaten.



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## f. 33v — *Cyperis* (Galingale / Sedge)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 70 · master 0265_0069.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ciperiſ**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Cyperis* — in English, **Galingale / Sedge**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall, slender plant with **grass-like narrow leaves** and an **umbel of small white flowers** at the top, on a thin root — an airy, grass-like sedge (Cyperus has an umbel-like cluster of spikelets, not a true umbel).

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Cyperis**; Greek κύπειρος (*kypeiros*), **Cyperus**; It. *cipero, zigolo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Cyperus longus* L.** (sweet galingale) or ***C. rotundus* L.**, family **Cyperaceae**.
- *Common:* galingale, sweet sedge; It. *cipero*. — ***Secure*** (grassy habit + umbel + aromatic root).

### COMMENTARY

The aromatic **tuberous root**, **warm and dry**, was a **diuretic, emmenagogue and stomachic** — for "the stone" and the womb — and a perfume/aromatic.



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## f. 34r — *angalos[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 71 · master 0265_0070.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**angaloſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *angalos[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stylised, emblematic plant: red-pink **striped pointed leaves** radiate around a central **red four-lobed flower**, with small blue flowers on stalks above — decorative rather than naturalistic.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — emblematic plant: red-pink striped pointed leaves radiate around a central red four-lobed flower; *habit/stem* — with small blue flowers on stalks above.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Angalles* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 13**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 3 · image re-read): purely emblematic** — striped red-and-gold lance-leaves and blue bell-flowers over a geometric **quatrefoil root**. A fantastic tradition plant with no real botanical referent. — **emblematic / fantastic (n/a).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — pinnate leaves with blue flowers over an **ornamental red quatrefoil root-crown** (a "fantastic" element, cf. f. 15r).
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 34v — *Erba ſanula[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 72 · master 0265_0071.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Erba ſanula[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Erba ſanula[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold, tree-like spray of large **pinnate leaves** (paired leaflets) on a central stem, dark green, over fibrous roots — ash- or walnut-like foliage.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over fibrous roots; *leaves* — tree-like spray of large pinnate leaves (paired leaflets) on a central stem.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** the name *erba sanula* ~ “little heal-herb” (from *sanare*); the pinnate compound leaves fit a **wound-herb of the burnet/agrimony group (*Sanguisorba* / *Agrimonia*)** or **sanicle (*Sanicula*)**. Name supports a “heal-all.” — **tentative (heal-herb / burnet group).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — a bushy plant with **pinnate compound leaves**; possibly a **goat's-rue (*Galega*)** or a vetch.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 35r — *.tileſ[?].*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 73 · master 0265_0072.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.tileſ[?].**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *.tileſ[?].*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A row of upright **pointed leaves** with small flowers on stalks, all growing along a **horizontal wavy blue rhizome** — a waterside plant laid out left to right.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — all growing along a horizontal wavy blue rhizome; *habit/stem* — A row of upright pointed leaves with small flowers on stalks.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Tilles* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 42**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — lance leaves rising from a blue serpent/eel root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* heading illegible.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — strap leaves and flower-stalks from a **creeping horizontal rhizome**; possibly **sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*)** or an ***Iris***.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 35v — *Eſula F[eſinuali?]* (Spurge)

*[Probable — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 74 · master 0265_0073.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eſula F[eſinuali?]** ***(second word obscure — clearly* not *"minore")***

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eſula F[eſinuali?]* — in English, **Spurge**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A plant of finely cut, **feathery leaves** topped by a **yellow umbel** of flowers (fennel/dill fashion), on a thick root; notes alongside.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a thick root; *flower/inflor.* — feathery leaves topped by a yellow umbel of flowers (fennel/dill fashion).

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Esula**; **Euphorbia**, **Tithymalus** (cf. f. 32v).
- *Modern accepted:* a ***Euphorbia*** sp. (a lesser spurge), family **Euphorbiaceae**.
- *Common:* spurge; It. *esula*. — ***Probable*** (by name; glaucous leaves + yellow cyathia).

### COMMENTARY

As f. 32v — the acrid **milky latex** a **drastic purge and caustic**; **hot and dry**, toxic.



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## f. 36r — *Mandragora* (Mandrake) — the manuscript's signature image

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 75 · master 0265_0074.tif — (master 0265_0074.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Luciana mandragora**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Mandragora* — in English, **Mandrake**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A mandrake: a crown of round fruits and a fan of leaves above a large pale **forked, man-shaped root** trailing fine whisker-roots — the famous anthropomorphic rootstock.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Mandragora** (Greek μανδραγόρας), **Anthropomorphon** ("man-shaped"), **Circaea**, "apple of love" / "Satan's apple"; the **male and female** mandrake (*mas / femina*) of the herbals; the *dudaim* of Genesis — Rachel and Leah's "mandrakes."
- *Modern accepted:* ***Mandragora officinarum* L.** (and *M. autumnalis* Bertol.), family **Solanaceae**.
- *Common:* mandrake; It. *mandragora*. — ***Secure*** (the most recognisable plant in the book).

### COMMENTARY

Mandrake is a powerful **narcotic and anaesthetic** of the nightshade family. The root, steeped in **wine**, was the classic **soporific given before surgery or cautery** so that the patient "should sleep and feel no pain" — the ancestor of anaesthesia — and a remedy for **insomnia, pain and melancholy**; **cold and narcotic**, and **toxic** in excess. It was equally a famed **aphrodisiac and fertility charm** (the biblical love-apples). Its lore is unmatched: shaped like a man or woman, said to grow beneath the gallows, and to **shriek fatally when uprooted** — so it was loosened and pulled with a **dog** tied to it. *(Genuinely toxic — not for use.)*



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## f. 36v — *Tamarisco* (Tamarisk)

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 76 · master 0265_0075.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Tamariſço**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Tamarisco* — in English, **Tamarisk**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A dense **rosette of feathery fronds** springing from a thick, scaly trunk-base — fern- or young-palm-like, full and plume-shaped.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A dense rosette of feathery fronds springing from a thick.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Tamarisco**; **Tamarix**, **Myrica** (Greek μυρίκη), **Tamariscus**; It. *tamerice*, *tamarisco*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Tamarix gallica* L.** (or another *Tamarix*), family **Tamaricaceae**.
- *Common:* tamarisk; It. *tamerice*. — ***Probable*** (by name; the foliage is drawn rather fern-/palm-like).

### COMMENTARY

Tamarisk was *the* classic remedy for the **spleen** — **cold and dry** and astringent, used for splenic obstruction and "hardness of the spleen" (drinking-cups were even turned from its wood for the splenetic to use); also for the liver, dropsy, and as an astringent wash.



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## f. 37r — *Botrus*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 77 · master 0265_0076.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

botruſ

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Botrus* — in English, **Jerusalem-oak, feathered geranium**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A small plant of **broad blue-green pointed leaves** with two **red flowers** on stalks above and a long, curving **tail-like root** below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions / possible conflation
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — curving tail-like root below; *leaves* — A small plant of broad blue-green pointed leaves with two red flowers on stalks above and a long.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Botrus**; Greek βότρυς (*botrys*, "grape-cluster"), **Chenopodium botrys**, "oak of Jerusalem/Cappadocia," **Ambrosia**.
- *Modern accepted (by name):* ***Chenopodium botrys* L.** (= *Dysphania botrys*), family **Amaranthaceae**. — *The broad-leaved, red-flowered drawing does **not** match the aromatic, finely-divided Botrys — a likely **name/image mismatch**.*
- *Common:* Jerusalem-oak, feathered geranium. — ***Tentative*** (name vs. image).

### COMMENTARY

*(Of Botrys:)* an aromatic **chest-herb** for coughs, catarrh and asthma, and a sweet-smelling moth-/perfume-herb.



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## f. 37v — *Giranio* (Cranesbill)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 78 · master 0265_0077.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Giranio**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Giranio* — in English, **Cranesbill**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bushy, much-branched plant of rounded, **lobed geranium-like leaves** with tiny flower-tips, spreading from a thick **horizontal brown root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Tradition-name:** *Herba Giralia* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 93**). *(strong match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Geranio**; Greek γεράνιον (*geranion*, "crane," for the beaked fruit), **Rostrum gruis/ciconiae**, **Herba Roberti**; It. *geranio*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Geranium* sp.** (e.g. ***Geranium robertianum* L.** or *G. molle*), family **Geraniaceae**.
- *Common:* cranesbill, herb Robert; It. *geranio*. — ***Secure*** (palmate leaves + pink flowers).

### COMMENTARY

An **astringent vulnerary** — to staunch bleeding and heal wounds, for fluxes and "the stone"; herb Robert was a kidney- and wound-herb.



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## f. 38r — *Stolaria[?]* (faded notes)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 79 · master 0265_0078.tif — (master 0265_0078.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

ſtolaria

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Stolaria[?]* — in English, **faded notes**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A central stem of **lobed, fig/ivy-shaped leaves** with small white flowers at the top, over a large **red kidney-shaped tuber** — the swollen root the eye-catcher.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over a large red kidney-shaped tuber; the swollen root the eye-catcher; *leaves* — A central stem of lobed; fig/ivy-shaped leaves with small white flowers at the top.

**Tradition-name:** *Herba Stellaria* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 5**). *(strong match.)*

**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — three-lobed (hepatica-like) leaves over a red amoeboid root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* heading too faded to read.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — trifoliate/lobed leaves with small white flowers over a large red **ornamental ("fantastic") tuber**; possibly an *Asarum* or a wood-sorrel relative.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 38v — *Mandragora Femina* (Female mandrake, with the dog) — a second masterpiece

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 80 · master 0265_0079.tif — (master 0265_0079.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Herba mandragora femina**

Herba mandragora femina naſce i[n] mo[n]ti
alpeſtri, lochi i prati ſaxoſi […]; q[ua]n[do] la acolj, api[?] di l[?]m
al colo, et ſta da […] lpong[?]; vi et no[n] aldi lo r[u]more[?],
ne le ſtrade et fra le ſpine, impero […]; et moriresti ſubito, come tu oldiffi
el tempore. Queſta madra-gora, tolie la ſua radice, e bona
a dar mangiar a femina [che] poteſſe generar fioli; et p[er] fredega — oſlo dico p[er] colteza — no[n]
[puol]; queſta radice alegrarebe, ouer porta-
be fiole femine, ſtãto vivende[?]; la creatura quando tempo haveſſe la radice,
e no[n] piu. La folia e la ſemencha ſon bone; el ſugo d[e] loro ad ogni macula de
ochio erode; et cum pano catino[?] et fuſſe […], de niga la luce d[e] l'ogio. Etiam la
ſua ſtatura e facta a modo d[e] femina; e chi la portaſſe adoſſo, havere lo
[a]more, et tute le femine che te vedeſſeno; et i[n] ogni honore e gratie, et inbaſi-
mandoli te farebe. Per queſta caſon, et ego dito: coluela a ſegno d[e] gemini
e portala teco. El doctore la ferma: ha […] vertude efficibile e bone;
erba miracoloſa. Beneditto[?] Coniella[?] confeſſo et guſto.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 16 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (8 marked [?]); 5x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Female-mandrake note. It opens with where the plant grows (in alpine places, fields and thorny/stony ground) and a gathering-warning: when you pull it up *do not hear its noise* (*no[n] aldi lo romore*) — *et moriresti ſubito, come tu oldiffi* — “you would die at once, as soon as you heard it” (the classic mandrake uprooting danger; the text says *romore*, “noise/din,” not literally “scream”). Then the virtues: the root given to a woman to eat helps her conceive children and counters cold/barrenness; the leaf and seed are good, and their juice removes every blemish of the eye and restores its sight; the root’s figure is shaped like a woman, and carried on the body it draws love — every woman who sees you would favour you. Gather it under the sign of Gemini and carry it with you; the doctor confirms it: a miraculous herb. It closes with what may be a name/signature: “Beneditto[?] Coniella[?] confeſſo et guſto.”



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## f. 38v — *Mandragora Femina* (Female mandrake, with the dog) — a second masterpiece *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

The female mandrake as legend: a **nude female figure forming the root**, with leaves and round **yellow fruits** sprouting from her head, and a **dog** at the right (set to drag the root from the earth); the note fills the left and foot of the leaf.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Mandragora femina** (the **female** mandrake — pair to the "male" of f. 36r); **Circaea**, **Anthropomorphon**.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Mandragora officinarum*** **L.**, family **Solanaceae**. — ***Secure***.
- *Common:* (female) mandrake; It. *mandragora*.

### COMMENTARY

As f. 36r — narcotic, anaesthetic, soporific and aphrodisiac. The note (below) emphasises the **fertility** use (a woman eats it to bear children — the biblical "love-apples"), the **human/female form**, the wearing of the root **as an amulet**, and calls it a **"miraculous herb."**

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read):* ***layout confirmed SPLIT-BY-IMAGE****: each line runs* ***across****, interrupted by the central mandrake figure (left fragment + right fragment = one line), NOT two independent columns. The gathering-warning is verified at master resolution: «si [che] no[n] aldi lo r[u]more … et moriresti subito, come tu oldiſi»* — romore *= "noise/din". Transcription and translation below confirmed.*



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## f. 39r — *tortorelis[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 81 · master 0265_0080.tif — (master 0265_0080.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**tortoreli**f

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *tortorelis[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall stem of **paired oval leaves in tiers** topped by a single **red flower**, ending below in a long, curving **snake-tail root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — curving snake-tail root; *leaves* — A tall stem of paired oval leaves in tiers topped by a single red flower.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Tortorellis* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 16**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — ladder-like leaflets over a forked antler/leg root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — pinnate "ladder" leaves with red flowers and a forked root; possibly a **burnet (*Sanguisorba*)** or ***Pimpinella***.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 39v — *Mandragora Maſchio* (Male mandrake, with the dog)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 82 · master 0265_0081.tif — (master 0265_0081.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Herba mandragora maſchio**

Herba mandragora maſchio. Sono d[e] due generatione: maſchio
e femina; e il maſchio fo[?] piu bianʒo(bianco) ʒ(che) la femina; et
i[n] modo d[e] latuga[?] […] tu nol op[?] […] e no fa
la femina. A acoier […]
[per] dolore [e] p[er] macula: peſtala […]
pomila[?] alo ʒio(ogio), i 7 d[e] [luna] […] luce […] amore
ogni pomaime[?] e rede[?] […] la foia(foglia) poſta a ogni [forte ferita]
El ſugo ou[er] el melle […] ad tumori et altre[?] […] rupe(rompe) ogni poſtema d[e] pecto
[…] a credere. Sapi qn(quando) tu la [vai cavar], no la volʒer(volger) ultra, ouero [ſe] deſparirebe
ſuo olio[?] qn tu vedi […] ʒogi[?] dati, et no la vederesti poi; et ſcolueta[?] fi no la tut[a]
e qn lai deſcalʒada?, apicala il nano[?] a li piedi, et ſta da longi, fiʒ(fi che)
no aldi el romore, et g[o]dete bene oreſte[?]; et ſapi ʒ qn ti reſti mole[?]
[…] co[n] ſuo maligno [ſon] ʒ ſubito moriresti. Aſcoditi. E ſapa[?] ʒ molte virtut[e]
ha gra[n] medicina; ʒ ſe la adoſo(addoſſo) niuno no te po cavar […] p[er]ò forte
ogni vo[?] homo fuʒe dinaʒi(dinanzi); daʒi[?] Anchora; fi ſeguro da ogni coſa ſpe[…]
el dotore la ferma […].

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 14 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (7 supplied words); **D** (17 marked [?]); 15x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"The **male mandrake**. There are **two kinds: male and female**; the male is **whiter** than the female, and shaped **like a lettuce** … For **pain** and for a **blemish**, crush [the leaf] … apply it to the **eye** … [restores] **light/sight** … and **love**. The **leaf laid on every grave wound** [heals it]; the **juice or honey** … for **tumours and other [swellings]**; it **breaks every abscess of the chest**. — Know that **when you go to dig it up, do not turn it, or it would vanish**; … once you have **bared** [the root], **tie the little [man-root] by the feet** [to a dog] and **stand far off, so that you do not hear the noise** (*no aldi el romore*); for **with its malign sound you would die at once**. **Hide yourself.** And know it has **many virtues, great medicine**: if you **wear it, no one can take [anything] from you** … every man **flees before you**; so you are **secure from everything** … **the physician confirms it**." *(Native-res reading, ~16 lines across the figure: the male/female distinction, a practical materia medica, and the full dog-and-noise uprooting legend with an amulet of power/protection. Words [?] uncertain; the dog overlaps part of the right column.)*



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## f. 39v — *Mandragora Maschio* (Male mandrake, with the dog) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

The male mandrake: a **nude male figure forming the root**, leaves and **yellow fruits** rising from his head, with a **dog** at the right tethered to pull him up; dense notes flank and follow.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* **Mandragora mas** (the **male** mandrake — the pair to the female of f. 38v); cf. f. 36r.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Mandragora officinarum*** **L.**, family **Solanaceae**. — ***Secure***.
- *Common:* (male) mandrake; It. *mandragora*.

### COMMENTARY

As f. 36r/f. 38v (narcotic, anaesthetic, aphrodisiac); the note here is practical — the crushed leaf as a **wound-poultice**, and the juice or honey for **swellings, pain and blemishes** and the head.

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read):* ***layout SPLIT-BY-IMAGE****: each line runs* ***across****, broken by the central male figure + dog (left fragment + right fragment = one line). This recovers the opening "two kinds" passage and the full uprooting legend that the earlier fragmentary block had lost; the right column is partly obscured where the* ***dog drawing overlaps the same-ink text*** *— those gaps are the documented RGB limit. Words [?] uncertain.*



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## f. 40r — *bolotelis[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 83 · master 0265_0082.tif — (master 0265_0082.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**bolotelis[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *bolotelis[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad blue-green pointed leaves** with small **red flowers** on thin stalks, set over a red **horizontal tuber-root** — bold leaves, low habit.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — set over a red horizontal tuber-root; *leaves* — bold leaves; *habit/stem* — A rosette of broad blue-green pointed leaves with small red flowers on thin stalks.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Belletollis* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 59**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — broad leaves over a red amoeboid root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **bolotelis[?]** (so written, top-left) — an opaque vernacular name; possibly a corruption of an orchid-name (cf. the Satyrion group, f. 9r/f. 19v), but unresolved.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — broad leaves with yellow flowers over a large red **ornamental tuber** (a "fantastic" element); possibly an orchid.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 40v — *Reubarbaro* (Rhubarb)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 84 · master 0265_0083.tif (provisional — read from PDF)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Caption on the drawing (across the soil-line): Herba Reubarbaro *(the second word is inked over the brown rootstock and is easily overlooked)***

**Foot-note (opening): Herba reubarbaro turchio**

1 [caption on the drawing, at the soil-line] Herba Reubarbaro
2
3 Herba reubarbaro turchio naſse i[n] ſarraini(Saraceni) ȝ(et) e quelle puȝ[?] d'oreſe[?].
4 La caſon p[er] ȝ(che) queſta herba ſe ȝiama reubarbaro: ſie ȝ(che) […] p[er] il naſse
5 fra le barbe d[e] uno alboro(albero), e p[er]ò ſe ȝiama reubarbar[o] […]
6 p[er] il naſse i[n] barbaria(Barbary) nel tereno di barbari. La terȝa(terza) caſon p[er] ȝ ſe ȝiama
7 reobarbaro ſie p[er]ò […] d[e] tute le altere medicine ȝ d[e] herbe p[er] purgare;
8 et queſto reubarbaro, ȝoe la mihor(miglior) d[e] tute le altere purgative; e p[er]ò
9 [è] tra i molti electoari(elettuari) purgativi d[e] ſpiciarie(ſpezierie), d[e] ſpiciali e medeȝi a purgare;
10 queſto ȝe aſto[?] el fiore d[e] ogni medicina. El doctore aprua(approva) coſe[?] e me-
11 deȝine[?] la dipieta[?] ſua; ȝ(et) chi la t[?]uo[?] […] medici […].

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 18 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (8 marked [?]); 5x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"**Turkish rhubarb** grows **in Saracen lands** … The reason this herb is called *reubarbaro*: it grows **among the roots of a tree**, and because it **grows in Barbary, in the soil of the Barbary [people]** … rhubarb [is the best] of all the other medicines and herbs **for purging**; this rhubarb is the **best of all purgatives**, and so it is set among the **many purgative electuaries of the apothecaries** … it is the very **flower of every medicine**. The **physician approves** it …" *(Native-res reading: the names **"Turkish," "Saracen" and "Barbary"** are **trade-route labels**, not the plant's botanical origin — true rhubarb (*Rheum*) is native to **Central Asia (China, Tibet)** and reached Europe overland via Turkey/the Levant and by sea via North-African ports, which the scribe takes for its homeland. The note gives a folk etymology — "rha-barbaro" — from its growing among a tree's roots in Barbary. The genuine etymology is different:* rha *is the classical name of the **Volga (Rha) river**, on whose banks the plant was gathered, + Latin* barbarum *"foreign," hence* rha barbarum = rheubarbarum.*)*



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## f. 40v — *Reubarbaro* (Rhubarb) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A diagrammatic image of the prized drug-root: several leafy sprigs and reddish leaves rise from a brown **horizontal ground-band**, beneath which hangs a row of fat yellow-gold **root-fingers** — the rhubarb rootstock displayed rather than a living plant.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **reubarbaro**; **Rha barbarum / Rhabarbarum** (from the river *Rha* = Volga), "Turkish" and "East-Indian" rhubarb; It. *reubarbaro*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Rheum* sp.** (***R. officinale* Baill.**, *R. palmatum* L., *R. rhabarbarum* L.), family **Polygonaceae**.
- *Common:* rhubarb; It. *reubarbaro, rabarbaro*. — ***Secure*** (named in the note).

### COMMENTARY

A leading imported purgative of the medieval pharmacy — a reliable but gentle **purge of bile, the liver and stomach**, and (paradoxically) an **astringent** that binds after purging; a costly drug compounded into many electuaries.

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): the plant is **named twice** — by a **caption written across the soil-line of the drawing, «Herba Reubarbaro»** (its second word inked over the brown rootstock, so it half-vanishes into the paint and was missed in the first pass), and then in the **full-width 9-line note at the foot** whose opening words repeat the title. Refinements vs the earlier block: line 1 **«nasse in Sarraini»** (in Saracen lands), not "in vera mente"; line 4 **«nasse in barbaria nel tereno di barbari»**; the name is given **three reasons**; and the purge is set among the **electuari purgativi de spiciarie** (apothecaries' electuaries). Words [?] uncertain.*



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## f. 41r — *mercoris[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 85 · master 0265_0084.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**mercorif[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *mercoris[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A central stem of **paired leaves** carrying **red flowers**, spreading below into a forked **red root** — upright and trim.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — spreading below into a forked red root; *leaves* — A central stem of paired leaves carrying red flowers; *habit/stem* — upright and trim.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Metries* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 60**) (so *not* Mercurialis). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** ovate toothed leaves, small red flowers, a red tentacle root. The name **mercoris** echoes ***Mercurialis*** **(mercury herb)** — a plausible name-lead; the root is emblematic. — **tentative (name-echo *Mercurialis*).**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; no secure equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — cordate leaves with red flowers over a red serpentine forked root.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal commentary is offered, as the plant is not securely identified; see the Identification section.*



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## f. 42r — *[i]statoris[?]* (a blue face-root)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 87 · master 0265_0086.tif — (a "face-root"; Brassicaceae, with woad suggested by an unverified 2024 thesis)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**iſtatoris[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *[i]statoris[?]* — in English, **a blue face-root**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

**Broad blue-green pointed leaves** gathered upright above a pale, curling **tail-root** — a simple leaf-and-root study.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — curling tail-root; a simple leaf-and-root study; *leaves* — Broad blue-green pointed leaves gathered upright above a pale.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Ystatoris* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 61**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — lance leaves rising from a blue human-**faced** mandrake root (anthropomorphic); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **[i]statoris[?]**, which reads plausibly as a form of **Isatis** (woad); also *Glastum* (the classical/Celtic name for woad).
- *Modern accepted:* family **Brassicaceae**; the species ***Isatis tinctoria* L.** (woad) is **suggested but not adopted by this edition**. The *Isatis* reading was proposed in an **unpublished M.A. thesis (B. Beasley, Univ. of Oklahoma, 2024) that the present editors have not been able to verify**; it is recorded here as that source's proposal — consistent with the **blue-painted root** and the heading-reading (*istatoris* ~ *Isatis*) — but, like other single-strand calls, the leaf is **held at family level only**. — ***Tentative***.
- *Common:* woad, dyer's woad; It. *guado*. — ***Tentative*** (iconography + name; *identification based primarily on the drawing and the corrupt heading*).

### COMMENTARY

*If woad* (tentative): chiefly the great **blue dye-plant** of antiquity and the Middle Ages; medicinally a cooling **astringent**, the bruised leaves laid on wounds, ulcers and "hardness of the spleen." The emphasis here is iconographic — a blue, faced root keyed to woad's dye — so any medicinal reading is secondary to the identification, which remains tentative.



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## f. 42v — *Apios* (tuberous plant)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 88 · master 0265_0087.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Apios**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Apios* — in English, **tuberous plant**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A faint, lightly sketched plant: a small wispy outline of thin leaves and fine roots, barely painted — an unfinished or ghostly drawing.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — lightly sketched plant: a small wispy outline of thin leaves and fine roots.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Apios · Ap[?]oſ** (re-read at master resolution; **not** "Aspera"); classical **Apios** (ἄπιος), a **tuberous purgative plant** of the herbals — variously equated with a tuberous spurge (*Euphorbia apios*) or a tuberous umbellifer (*Oenanthe / Filipendula*).
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved** — the drawing shows a large rounded **tuber** with feathery leaves and a small umbel, matching the classical tuberous *Apios*; the precise modern species is debated. *(Earlier guessed* Asparagus *from the misread heading — corrected.)*
- *Common:* (classical *apios*). — ***Tentative*** (name now legible as *Apios*; tuber confirms the type, species debated).

### COMMENTARY

*(If asparagus:)* the root a noted **diuretic "opener"** for the kidneys, "the stone" and obstructions of the liver and spleen.



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## f. 43r — *polovinas[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 89 · master 0265_0088.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**polovinaſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *polovinas[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Arching stems of **pinnate leaves** spring from a vivid **red, octopus-like root** whose many tendrils splay across the base — the scarlet root the focal point.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — octopus-like root whose many tendrils splay across the base; the scarlet root the focal point; *leaves* — Arching stems of pinnate leaves spring from a vivid red.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Polexinas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 62**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — pinnate leaves over a red octopus/tentacle root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading corrupt; if *Polipodio*, polypody fern.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — three pinnate fronds radiating from a centre over red serpentine roots; a **fern (polypody-type)** by habit.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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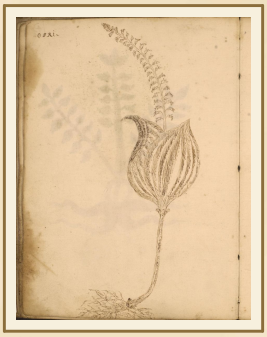
## f. 43v — *OFRI[?]* (display-capital heading)

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 90 · master 0265_0089.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**O·F·R·I**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *OFRI[?]* — in English, **display-capital heading**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A faint, unfinished sketch of a **bulb topped by a feathery spike**, lightly outlined — barely more than a ghost on the page.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — unfinished sketch of a bulb topped by a feathery spike.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** the ink-outline plate shows an **arching orchid-like flower-spike over a layered bulb/tuber**. **OFRI = Ophrys**, the classical orchid-name (Dioscorides *ophrys*); the drawing fits an **orchid**. — **tentative-moderate (orchid / *Ophrys*).**
**unresolved (tentative)** — an **uncoloured ink-outline** drawing (one of the rougher "second-campaign" sketches): a feathery flower-spike over a round, spiky/hairy bulb (cf. f. 42v).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 44r — *angaels[?]* (faint heading)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 91 · master 0265_0090.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**angaelſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *angaels[?]* — in English, **faint heading**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad pointed leaves** rising above a large, round **red tuber** ringed in grey — the bold red root dominating below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — round red tuber ringed in grey; the bold red root dominating below; *leaves* — A rosette of broad pointed leaves rising above a large.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Angalles* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 39**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — broad leaves over a geometric red-and-blue disc root (pairs with f.34r *angalos*); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a fan of broad pointed leaves over a round **red ornamental tuber** (the recurring "fantastic" tuber motif).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 45r — *corso amoroso[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 93 · master 0265_0092.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**corſo amoroſo**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *corso amoroso[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Arching stems of **pinnate leaves** with small **blue flowers** at the tips, springing from a **red forked root** — a symmetrical, two-armed spray.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — springing from a red forked root; *leaves* — Arching stems of pinnate leaves with small blue flowers at the tips; *habit/stem* — two-armed spray.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — pinnate leaves and blue flowers over a red tentacle root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **corſo amoroſo** (re-read; "love's course", a vernacular name — **not** *coda cavallina*); no secure classical equivalent.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — three pinnate fronds with blue flowers over a red serpentine root.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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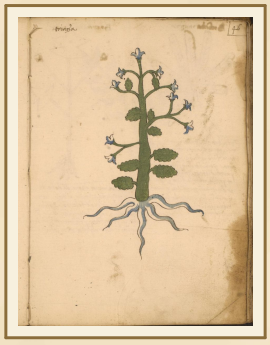
## f. 46r — *Trinefza[?]*

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 95 · master 0265_0094.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Trinefza[?]** ***(a heading is written at the top of the leaf — read*** **Trineʒa / Trinefza*****; obscure)***

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Trinefza[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall stem of **paired leaves** dotted with small **blue flowers**, over a spreading **blue-grey fibrous root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over a spreading blue-grey fibrous root; *leaves* — A tall stem of paired leaves dotted with small blue flowers.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — blue star-flowers (borage-like) over a white claw root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — pinnate leaves with **blue flowers** over a mass of spreading roots; possibly a **Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium*)** or a vetch.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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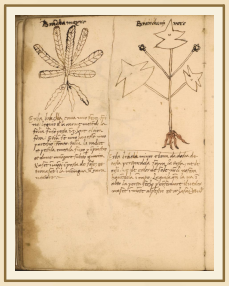
## f. 46v — *Branca ursina* (Bear's-breech — greater & lesser)

*[Secure — by name]*



*manuscript leaf img 96 · master 0265_0095.tif — (master 0265_0095.tif)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

*Layout: **TWO-COLUMN** — two bear's-breeches side by side, **Brancha mazor** (greater, left) and **Brancha minor** (lesser, right), each with its own note. Line numbers restart per column.*

**Left column — Brancha mazor (greater)**

1 […] no[?] legno et la carne mette[?]
2 folia ſuſo peſta i[n] ·3· ore[?]; el[?]
3 fora; etiã ſe uno haueſſe
4 par[o] fracto[?], [toi] la folia [e] la rad[ice]
5 et peſtila, enʒila[?] ſuſo; pi[?]
6 ſe d'oue[?] [a] magnare, ſubito gua[riſce]
7 Naſce in moti, i[n] poſta de ſole;
8 trovaſe i[n] la motagna d[e]
9 vedore[?].

**Right column — Brancha minor (lesser)**

1 Erba braca minor è bona da dolor de
2 teſta, portandola ſopra la teſta; ne de
3 ocſi(occhi), ne de calor de ſole no li nocera
4 havendola i[n] capo. L'aquila, q[ua]n[do] la va i[n]
5 alto, la porta ſeʒo(seco) p[er] cõſeruare il veder;
6 naſce i[n] mote alpeſtri et a[ltri] aſai luogi.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 14 expanded abbrev.); **C** (5 supplied words); **D** (9 marked [?]); 1x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*Left — Branca (maior, greater):* "… the **crushed leaf** …; that is, if one had a **broken bone** …; the leaf, **pounded** [and applied] …; it **grows in the mountains**."
*Right — Branca (minor, lesser):* "The **lesser bear's-breech is good for headache, worn upon the head**; nor will the **heat of the sun (sunstroke)** harm one who keeps it on the head; … one **carries it to preserve the eyesight**; it **grows in the high mountains**."
*(Two clean readings — bear's-breech as a bone/wound-herb on the left, and a headache-and-eyesight amulet of the uplands on the right.)*



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## f. 46v — *Branca ursina* (Bear's-breech — greater & lesser) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two small sketches side by side, each a little plant of **divided, palmate leaves** with star-shaped flowers, accompanied by notes.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Branca ursina** ("bear's paw/claw"); **Acanthus**, **Sphondylium**, *Spina alba*; It. *branca orsina, acanto*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Acanthus mollis* L.** (bear's breech, Acanthaceae) and/or ***Heracleum sphondylium* L.** (hogweed, Apiaceae).
- *Common:* bear's breech, branca ursina; It. *branca orsina*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the "greater/lesser" pair).

### COMMENTARY

A classic **vulnerary ("consound")** — the leaf for broken bones, sprains and burns; the lesser kind worn on the head for headache and against sunstroke, and carried to preserve the eyesight; an alpine plant.



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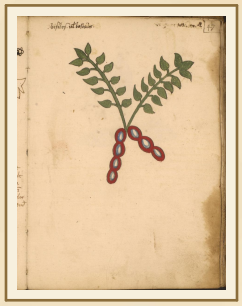
# f. 47r — *bifoleſ vel basoſileſ[?]*

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 97 · master 0265_0096.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**bifoleſ vel baſoſileſ[?]**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *bifoleſ vel basoſileſ[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

On a single stem, **pinnate leaves** with a row of **red bead-like berries** clustered at the base; spare and upright.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — pinnate leaves with a row of red bead-like berries clustered at the base; *habit/stem* — On a single stem; spare and upright.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Bososilles* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 12**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** two sprays of pinnate leaflets over a beaded/segmented rhizome. The Latin heading **bifoleſ** = 'two-leaved'; the beaded root is emblematic. — **emblematic / unresolved (name = 'two-leaf').**

- *Old / historical:* if *Sigillo*, **Sigillum Salomonis** (Solomon's-seal); the beaded root also recalls **Dentaria** (coralwort).
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — pinnate fronds over a **red beaded/jointed (coral-like) root**; a coralwort (*Cardamine/Dentaria*) or Solomon's-seal type.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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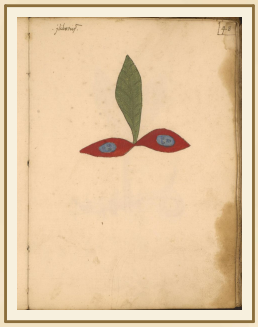
# f. 48r — *iliboriſ* (elleborus / hellebore — by name)

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 99 · master 0265_0098.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**iliboriſ**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *iliboriſ* — in English, **elleborus / hellebore — by name**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A simple plant of **two broad pointed leaves** flanking **two red bean-shaped pods** at the base, on a short root.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a short root; *leaves* — A simple plant of two broad pointed leaves flanking two red bean-shaped pods at the base.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **iliboriſ** (re-read) = **elleborus / elleboro**, i.e. **hellebore** — classical *Elleborus* (black hellebore *Helleborus*, or white hellebore *Veratrum*).
- *Modern accepted:* ***Helleborus / Veratrum*** (elleboro), **by the heading**; the stylized drawing (broad leaves) is not diagnostic. *(Earlier guessed an orchid from "paired tubers" — superseded by the legible name.)*
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified***.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 49r — *corbealiſ[?]* (a serpent-root)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 101 · master 0265_0100.tif — (a fantastic dragon-root)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**corbealiſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *corbealiſ[?]* — in English, **a serpent-root**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A small **rosette of broad pointed leaves** with little reddish flowers and a curling **tail-root** below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — A small rosette of broad pointed leaves with little reddish flowers and a curling tail-root below.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Corporelis* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 44**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — broad leaves over a blue serpent/dragon root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **corbealiſ** (re-read; also *corboaliſ* — obscure, **not** "corbutis"); the **serpent-form root** recalls **Serpentaria / Colubrina** (cf. f. 11r).
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved (tentative)** — broad leaves over a root drawn as a scaly **dragon/serpent**; another **"fantastic" leaf**, plausibly a *Dracunculus / Arum*.
- *Common:* n/a. — ***Tentative / unidentified*** (a highlight dragon-root).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 50r — *bistana[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 103 · master 0265_0102.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**biſtana[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *bistana[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

**Feathery, pinnate leaves** spreading above a tangle of **red snake-like roots** at the foot.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — pinnate leaves spreading above a tangle of red snake-like roots at the foot.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Bustania* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 73**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — feathery fronds with a red serpent coiled round the stem; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — feathery whorled leaves over a **red serpentine ribbon-root** (decorative); possibly a spurge/fennel type.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 51r — *zapelaria[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 105 · master 0265_0104.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**zapelaria[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *zapelaria[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A single curving stem topped by a red **mushroom- or axe-shaped flower-head**, growing from a looping, **heart-shaped root** — an unusual, almost emblematic form.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — heart-shaped root; *flower/inflor.* — A single curving stem topped by a red mushroom- or axe-shaped flower-head.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — a single drooping flower-head on a bent stalk over a blue coiled serpent root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a minimal sketch: a curved stem with a small terminal cluster and a coiled serpentine root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 52r — ſ*eudaria / fendaria[?]* (heading; not Gentian)

*[Tentative — heading re-read; gentian ID withdrawn]*

*manuscript leaf img 107 · master 0265_0106.tif — (a face-root highlight)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**feudaria[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name ſ*eudaria / fendaria[?]* — in English, **heading; not Gentian**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tuft of **pinnate leaves** with small flowers, springing from a blue-and-yellow **diamond-shaped root-base**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — springing from a blue-and-yellow diamond-shaped root-base; *leaves* — A tuft of pinnate leaves with small flowers.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Scudaria* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 78**) (confirms the “scudaria” reading). *(near-exact match.)*

- *Old / historical:* MS heading ſ**eudaria / fendaria** (re-read at master resolution — **not** "Genciana"); an obscure vernacular name.
- *Modern accepted:* **unresolved** — three stems of **pinnate compound leaves** over a lozenge motif and radiating roots; pinnate leaves do **not** fit gentian, so the earlier *Gentiana* identification is **withdrawn** pending a better reading.
- *Common:* (uncertain). — ***Tentative / unidentified*** *(name corrected from "Genciana"; the genuine gentians are at f. 15r and f. 23v).*

### COMMENTARY

The supreme **bitter tonic** root (as f. 15r) — a stomachic and "opener," vermifuge and febrifuge, and a theriac ingredient.



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## f. 53r — *engalias[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 109 · master 0265_0108.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**engaliaſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *engalias[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall thin stem of **small paired leaves** with round buds at the top and a curling **tail-root** below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A tall thin stem of small paired leaves with round buds at the top and a curling tail-root below.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Capalias* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 57**). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — pinnate leaves with gold berries over spreading roots; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a plant with small flowers over a red serpentine root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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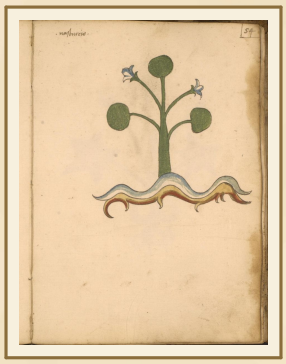
# f. 54r — *Nasturcio* (Cress / Watercress)

*[Secure — by name]*



*manuscript leaf img 111 · master 0265_0110.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**naſturcio**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Nasturcio* — in English, **Cress / Watercress**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **paired leaves** bearing round green fruits above, set on a **wavy horizontal root** strung with small flowers.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Nasturcio**; **Nasturtium**, **Cardamum**; *Nasturtium aquaticum* (watercress), *N. hortense* (garden cress); It. *nasturzio, crescione*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Nasturtium officinale*** **W.T.Aiton** (watercress) or ***Lepidium sativum*** **L.** (garden cress), family **Brassicaceae**.
- *Common:* cress, watercress; It. *crescione*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

A pungent, **hot-and-dry** salad herb — a noted **antiscorbutic** ("cleanses the blood"), **diuretic** and chest-clearer for coughs, and a scalp stimulant against hair loss.



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## f. 55r — *antolus[?]* (a face-root)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 113 · master 0265_0112.tif — (a face-root)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**antoluſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *antolus[?]* — in English, **a face-root**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of grey, **star-shaped (maple-like) leaves** with small white flowers, growing from a coiled, **looping root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — looping root; *habit/stem* — An upright stem of grey; *flower/inflor.* — star-shaped (maple-like) leaves with small white flowers.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — purple geometric star-flowers over a blue coiled/knotted root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — another **"fantastic" face-root**: broad leaves over a blue diamond-shaped root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 56r — *ontola lupinaria[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 115 · master 0265_0114.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**ontola lupinaria**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *ontola lupinaria[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **paired leaves** with **blue flowers**, rising from a blue-grey **wavy serpent-root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a blue-grey wavy serpent-root; *leaves* — A slender stem of paired leaves with blue flowers.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Antolla lupanas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 25**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — vine-lobed leaves and yellow flowers over a blue ground-band ('lupinaria' = a wolf/lupin by-name); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — an erect plant over a serpentine root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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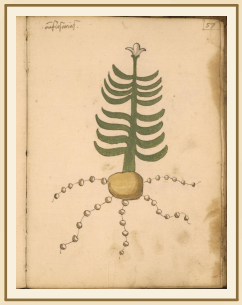
## f. 57r — *.euflesoviris[?].*

*[Tentative]*



*manuscript leaf img 117 · master 0265_0116.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.eufleſoviriſ[?].**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *.euflesoviris[?].*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tiered, fir-tree-like plant of **whorled needle-leaves**, with a round yellow **fruit/bulb** at the base from which bead-tipped roots radiate.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — with a round yellow fruit/bulb at the base from which bead-tipped roots radiate; *leaves* — fir-tree-like plant of whorled needle-leaves.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Cofflesanas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 26**). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — a fir-tree fern-frond over a beaded radiating root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — most consistent with **dropwort, *Filipendula vulgaris* Moench** (syn. *Spiraea filipendula* L., *F. hexapetala* Gilib.; Rosaceae), the diagnostic being the **bead-like root tubers** "dropping" on string-like roots that give the plant its name.

### COMMENTARY

Dropwort root was a medieval **astringent and lithontriptic** ("breaks the stone"), used for urinary gravel and for fluxes; the tubers were also eaten in scarcity.



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## f. 58r — *zincavolis[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 119 · master 0265_0118.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**ʒincavoliſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *zincavolis[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

On a single stem, **feathery leaves** with small flowers, on a **red wavy root** spreading at the foot.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a red wavy root spreading at the foot; *leaves* — feathery leaves with small flowers; *habit/stem* — On a single stem.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — fern fronds with round berries over a red tentacle root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a "fantastic" plant: curling pinnate fronds tipped with round beads over a vivid **red, tentacle-like serpentine root**. The bead-frond form recalls a fern (e.g. *Polypodium* or *Asplenium*), but the painted red octopus-root is decorative rather than diagnostic.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 59r — *tofanus[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 121 · master 0265_0120.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**tofanuſ[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *tofanus[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **lobed, vine-like leaves** with small **blue flowers** at the top, growing from a brown, **log-like horizontal root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — log-like horizontal root; *leaves* — A stem of lobed; vine-like leaves with small blue flowers at the top.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Toffanas* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 28**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — lobed vine leaves and blue flowers over a horizontal log/ground-band; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — an erect herb with **pale blue, star-shaped flowers** in a terminal cluster and a pair of large, opposite, **lobed-and-toothed leaves**, set on a decorative mossy mound. The blue stellate flowers suggest a borage relative or a bell-flower, but the corrupt name prevents a secure call.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 59v — *vngula chaballina* (Coltsfoot) — with note

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 122 · master 0265_0121.tif — (note block lower margin)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**vngula chaballina**

1 ℞ *(recipe)*: li fiori et fave[?], aqua diſtilata, et aqua [la]vatorio, et la polver di fiori
2 de queſta herba: ongi(ungi) lo fegato et viſo[?] […] l'altro[?]; et ſe fuſe palido(pallido)
3 li fa tornar il colore; etiã[m] toli la radice de queſta herba, et fala
4 bulire cũ la liſia(liſcia) et lavate la [teſta] […] fa li capilli longhi et bio[ndi]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 3 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (1 supplied word); **D** (3 marked [?]); 2x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A recipe (℞, "take"): the **flowers** of this herb, **distilled water** and **washing-water**, and the **flower-powder** — **anoint the liver and the face** …; and **if one were pale, it restores the colour** (complexion). Also **take the root** of this herb and **boil it in lye** (*liscia*), and **wash the head** with it: it makes the **hair long and blonde**. *(A double cosmetic/medicinal recipe — a complexion remedy for pallor and a hair-wash; a few words [?].)*



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## f. 59v — *vngula chaballina* (Coltsfoot) — with note *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Large, rounded **heart-shaped leaves** on long stalks spread from a central crown over a horizontal root — broad, bold foliage (coltsfoot); the note runs beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Ungula chaballina** (so spelt, with Venetian *ch-*; classical **Ungula caballina**, "horse-hoof," from the hoof-shaped leaf); also *Ungula cavallina, Farfara, Bechion, Tussilago, Pes pulli/Pes equinus*; It. *unghia cavallina, farfaro, tossillaggine*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Tussilago farfara*** **L.**, family **Asteraceae (Compositae)**.
- *Common:* coltsfoot, coughwort; It. *farfaraccio / tossilaggine*. — ***Secure*** (by name and by the diagnostic kidney/hoof-shaped leaves).

### COMMENTARY

Coltsfoot is the great classical **cough remedy** (Gr. *bēchion*, "cough-plant"; Pliny and Dioscorides smoked the leaves for cough and asthma). The MS note is unusual in giving a **cosmetic recipe** — a flower-distillate liver tonic to restore colour, and a lye-and-root **hair rinse to make the hair long and fair** — a well-attested Renaissance Italian beauty use.

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): confirmed.* ***Layout SPLIT-BY-IMAGE****: the recipe lines wrap* ***around the leaf-stems and root****, reading across. Native res adds* ***«ungi lo fegato et viso»*** *— anoint the* ***liver and face*** *(for a pale face) — and* ***«aqua distilata … aqua lavatorio»***.



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## f. 60r — *branca lupina*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 123 · master 0265_0122.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**branca lupina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *branca lupina* — in English, **wolf's-claw**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **lobed leaves** topped by a **pink-red flower**, rising from a round white **bulb (radish-like)** fringed with roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a round white bulb (radish-like) fringed with roots; *leaves* — An upright stem of lobed leaves topped by a pink-red flower.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Branca lupina** ("wolf's claw"); the medieval name was applied variously — to a buttercup (*Ranunculus*), to *Chenopodium*, and (by some herbals) as a counterpart to *branca ursina*. Companion to **f. 60v *branca ursina***.
- *Modern accepted:* **uncertain** — most often glossed today as a ***Ranunculus* sp.** (Ranunculaceae); other authorities read *branca lupina* as *Lycopus* or *Chenopodium*.
- *Common:* wolf's-claw. — ***Tentative*** (name secure, plant disputed).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 60v — *Branca ursina* (Bear's-claw / Acanthus)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 124 · master 0265_0123.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Branca urſina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Branca ursina* — in English, **Bear's-claw / Acanthus**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A leafy plant of **divided, celery/parsley-like leaves** on an upright stem, over a single pale root.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Branca ursina** ("bear's claw," from the clawed leaf); *Acanthus*, *Acanthium*, *Melamphyllon*; It. *branca orsina*, *acanto*.
- *Modern accepted:* in the Mediterranean tradition ***Acanthus mollis* L.** (Acanthaceae); but the **broad, 3-5-lobed, toothed leaves** drawn here also match the northern apothecary's *branca ursina* = **Heracleum sphondylium *L.*** (hogweed, Apiaceae), the plant northern herbals actually sold under the name.
- *Common:* bear's-breech / acanthus, or cow-parsnip. — ***Secure* by name; species per the two traditions.**

### COMMENTARY

*Branca ursina* was a chief **emollient and "mucilaginous" wound herb**, the leaves boiled into soothing poultices and clyster-decoctions for burns, dislocations and the bowels; *Acanthus* leaves are also the model for the Corinthian capital.



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## f. 61r — *follificza[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 125 · master 0265_0124.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**follificʒa[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *follificza[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold **fan of broad pointed leaves** forming an upright cup above **forked brown roots** — simple and striking.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — A bold fan of broad pointed leaves forming an upright cup above forked brown roots.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — a broad fan of veined leaves over a spreading root ('foll-' ~ leaf/foglia); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a basal **rosette/fan of broad pointed leaves** over thick, fanning fleshy roots; the rosette habit is consistent with a plantain (*Plantago*), a gentian, or a *Veratrum*, but the corrupt name prevents a secure call.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 62r — *Salua herba çoe ſanguiſorbula* (Burnet)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 127 · master 0265_0126.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Salua herba çoe ſanguiſorbula**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Salua herba çoe ſanguiſorbula* — in English, **Burnet**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bushy plant of **pinnate leaves** on branching stems with small fruits, over a **blue-grey spreading root**.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS gloss **sanguisorbula** (*Sanguisorba*); also *Pimpinella, Bipennula, Pampinella, Sorbastrella*; It. *salvastrella, pimpinella, sanguisorba*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Sanguisorba minor* Scop.** (salad burnet, syn. *Poterium sanguisorba* L.) or ***Sanguisorba officinalis* L.** (great burnet), family **Rosaceae**.
- *Common:* burnet, salad burnet; It. *salvastrella, pimpinella*. — ***Secure*** (by the gloss and the pinnate-leaved habit).

## COMMENTARY

Burnet is a classic **astringent and vulnerary** ("staunches blood," hence *sanguis-sorba*) for wounds, fluxes and excessive menstruation; the cucumber-scented young leaves were a salad and cordial herb "to make the heart merry."



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## f. 63r — *dagaio[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 129 · master 0265_0128.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**dagaio[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *dagaio[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **paired pointed leaves** with small flowers, springing from a vivid **red, octopus-like root** spreading across the base.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — octopus-like root spreading across the base; *leaves* — A slender stem of paired pointed leaves with small flowers.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — toothed leaves and yellow flowers over a red tentacle root; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — an erect herb with **whorls of toothed lance-shaped leaves**, small yellow terminal flowers, and a vivid **red, tentacle-like serpentine root** (the same decorative red root drawn at f. 58r).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 64r — *feras[?]* — with note

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 131 · master 0265_0130.tif — (three text blocks: habitat note, Trinity charm, cross-reference)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**feras[?]**

*Layout: **THREE same-ink text blocks**, partly abraded — (A) a 9-line habitat/keeping note to the **left of the plant**; (B) a ~6-line **charm said over the herb**, below the root; (C) a short 3-line note at the **lower right**. Block B and block C were **omitted from the earlier edition** and are recovered here.*

**A — left of the plant (gathering & keeping):**

1 [er]ba due folia[?], queſta naſ[ce] [ſota] albari
2 grandi et [in] lochi ad[?] ombroſi et ſereni[?] […]
3 […] tereni ſaldi […]
4 […] cavando queſta […]
5 […] guarda et l'erba ſia[?]
6 et freſca, et p[er] […] t[em]p[o] […]
7 q[ue]llo […] ſta-
8 ra tuto l'an[no?] […]
9 digillo p[ro]te[?]a […] bever[?] […]

**B — below the root (a charm to say over the herb):**

1 Naſce in tereni frigidi, in [m]ati[?] alti et p[er]uſi[?]
2 et p[er] la qual diſi queſte parole ſo[bra l']erba
3 feras[?]: «vt foras viene aut p[er] pacte[?] et [patre?]
4 et fiolo et ſp[irit]u ſ[an]c[t]o, li quali ſono uniti i[n] trinità,
5 i[n] una ſuſtantia»; et guarda et l'alma ſia
6 ſe[m]p[er] et ſe[m]p[er] […] i[n] ſe[m]p[er] […]

**C — lower right (another kind / cross-reference):**

1 Alia ſorte […] et a[co?]te[?]
2 [ſe/p]edeſe[?] ut · 80 ·, ſecu[n]do le
3 carte d[e]l libro, coſ[i] il numero.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 28 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (15 marked [?]); 15x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*A — gathering & keeping:* "This **two-leaved herb** grows **under large trees**, in **shady, sheltered** places … on **firm ground** … when **digging it up** … keep it, and let the herb be **fresh** … and [so kept] it will **last all year** …"
*B — the charm said over the herb:* "[It grows] in **cold ground**, in high … places; **and this is why I say these words over the herb *feras***: «… **come forth** … by the [Father] and the **Son** (*fiolo*) and the **Holy Spirit** (*spirito santo*), **who are united in Trinity, in one substance**»; and keep [it], and may the **soul be for ever and ever** …" — an **apotropaic Trinitarian charm** to be recited as the herb is gathered.
*C — another kind:* "**Another sort** … as **80**, **according to the leaves of the book**, thus the number." — an obscure cross-reference (perhaps to a foliation or recipe-count).
***(Translation provisional** — same-ink and abraded; many words are marked [?]/[…]. Blocks **B** (the Trinity charm) and **C** were **not present in the earlier edition** and are recovered here at the RGB legibility limit.)*



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## f. 64r — *feras[?]* — with note *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A basal **rosette of toothed leaves** with a tall flowering stem of small flowers and a fibrous root; a small root-detail sketch and a long note share the leaf.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — a small root-detail sketch and a long note share the leaf; *leaves* — A basal rosette of toothed leaves with a tall flowering stem of small flowers and a fibrous root.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Forus* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 74**). *(plausible match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** better-evidenced — carries a medicinal note and the **Trinitarian gathering-charm**. Finely-divided leaves fit ***Ferula*** **(giant fennel)**, echoing the name *feras*; the serpent-headed root is emblematic. — **tentative (possibly *Ferula*; has text).**
**unresolved (tentative)** — an erect plant with a tall stem, **whorled/pinnate narrow leaves**, a terminal bud-flower and side flowers; a fibrous root. Identification is unresolved (corrupt name), but the **note** is unusually informative about its habitat.

### COMMENTARY

The interest of this leaf is its **charm**: the gatherer is told to speak a **Trinitarian formula over the plant** ("Father, Son and Holy Spirit, united in Trinity in one substance") — a typical medieval blending of herb-gathering with prayer/apotropaic ritual, of a piece with the moon-herb and *Lucia* charm-notes elsewhere in the book. No specific cure is named.



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## f. 65r — *Sancta Maria* (Costmary)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 133 · master 0265_0132.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**ſancta maria**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Sancta Maria* — in English, **Costmary**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A dramatic plant: a large fan of broad, **spotted pointed leaves** over a mass of curling **tentacle-roots** writhing across the foot.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **(herba) Sancta Maria**; *Balsamita*, *Costus hortorum*, *Mentha Graeca*, *Salvia Romana*; It. *erba di Santa Maria*, *erba amara*, *costo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Tanacetum balsamita* L.** (syn. *Balsamita major* Desf., *Chrysanthemum balsamita* (L.) Baill.), family **Asteraceae**.
- *Common:* costmary, alecost, balsam-herb; It. *erba di Santa Maria*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the standard "Santa Maria" herb).

### COMMENTARY

Costmary is a warm, bitter-aromatic **digestive and "stomachic"**, a vermifuge and emmenagogue; the fragrant leaves flavoured ale ("alecost") and were laid in Bibles as a bookmark (hence "Bible-leaf").



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# f. 65v — *Pulmonaria* (Lungwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 134 · master 0265_0133.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Pulmonaria**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Pulmonaria* — in English, **Lungwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad, ribbed lance-shaped leaves** with spotted surfaces (plantain-like), on fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Pulmonaria**; *Pulmonaria maculosa*, *Symphytum maculatum*; It. *polmonaria*, *erba dei polmoni*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Pulmonaria officinalis* L.**, family **Boraginaceae** (the apothecary's lungwort; the name was also applied to the lichen *Lobaria pulmonaria*).
- *Common:* lungwort, Jerusalem cowslip; It. *polmonaria*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

By the **doctrine of signatures** the lung-shaped, lung-spotted leaves marked it as the great **pulmonary herb** — a demulcent pectoral for coughs, consumption and "ulcerated lungs," also astringent for wounds.



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# f. 66r — *.lavdela[?].* (corrupt heading)

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 135 · master 0265_0134.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.lavdela[?].**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *.lavdela[?].* — in English, **corrupt heading**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem crowned with a **candelabra of round green berries** on branching stalks, over a blue-grey spreading root.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over a blue-grey spreading root; *habit/stem* — A stem crowned with a candelabra of round green berries on branching stalks.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** a candelabra of round berries over a blue tentacle root — emblematic. (NB the heading reads **·lavdela·**, a berry-plant — *not* 'lunaria' as some external notes claim.) — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved** — an umbel-like plant of whorled small leaves over a small root.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 67r — *teodorse[?]* (checkered cones)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 137 · master 0265_0136.tif — (a striking checkered-cone plate)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**teodorſe[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *teodorse[?]* — in English, **checkered cones**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A row of conical **checkered, lattice-patterned flower-heads** on upright stalks — the chequered snake's-head look — rising from a horizontal root.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from a horizontal root; *habit/stem* — lattice-patterned flower-heads on upright stalks; *flower/inflor*. — the chequered snake's-head look.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Tedorixe* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 33**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — **checkerboard-patterned** heart-leaves over a blue ground-band (purely fantastic); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — five tall stalks each topped by a pointed, **green-and-yellow checkered (tessellated) conical head**, rising from a wavy painted ground. The tessellated pattern recalls the **snake's-head fritillary, *Fritillaria meleagris* L.** (Liliaceae), famous for its checkered petals — but the upright cones may equally be stylized cones/seed-heads. **Tentative.**

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 67v — *Lucia magiore* (the luminous herb, greater) — with note + zoomorphic figure

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 138 · master 0265_0137.tif — (note + golden animal figure)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucia majore**

*Layout: a **~15-line note** wrapping **around and below the drawn salamander**, in the **same ink as the figure**. Re-read here with a **decorrelation stretch (DStretch-style, in LAB colour)** — this exaggerates the slight colour difference between the **writing ink and the figure's wash**, so the text that crosses the salamander separates out (the writing turns dark-red, the figure orange). That recovered the **enumerated-virtue structure** and several words the plain scan could not give; the hand is still fast and abbreviated, so residual gaps stay […].*

1 Herba [lucida] maiore naſce i[n] moti alpeſtri; [ʒi]nventi[?] la[?] hauer[?] no[n] [p]erdoſi mantener [in] loghi
[non] humidi;
2 ma herba lucida p[er] ·4· raſone: […]
3 Diuote[?] poſſe[?] dia[?] […] p[er] valor[e]
4 la[pi?] […] p[er] ſalamandra[?] […] omori[?] a peſte
5 luſe[?]; la ·2ª· p[er] veluce[r] la note […] come ſtela
6 la ·3ª· ſi vede ogni folia […] come ſtela
7 queli p[er] veluceno de note […]; p[er] illumina ogni ochio cripto[?]
8 di prima ipiſtinta[?] […] p[er] b· ʒ·6· ʒ·20· a leze[r] mete[r] […]
9 luce; etiã ha q[ue]ſta [vertù] et ſolda ogni infermità […] ſolamente peſta[r]
10 roſta[?] […] et ſolu[er]e cõ maria et vino […]
11 etiã folo bolire […]; naſce […] la folia […] lunarie […]
12 man dure[?]; et poi tornar de q[ue]ſti i[n]el nido, et bolire […]
13 tene oſſi[?] inti i coruati[?] […] li ſe[u]a naſudi[?] in q[ue]ſto
14 et frauçaſ[?] q[ue]ſto nido […]; et por[r]a[?] le ·27· d[e] […]
15 era prima; et q[ue]ſto zonto[?]; et fin ſe coleſe la folia freſca q[ue]ſti
16 alle pianeto d[e] Jupiter; et meſedula la […] cõpo[?] […]
17 recordo de tuti li o[?]ſeli[?] et dicono[?]: Anchora […]; à veſt[er?] […] fuge[?]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 28 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (4 supplied words); **D** (26 marked [?]); 24x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Luminous-herb lore: **"The herb lucida maiore grows in alpine mountains; it does not keep [well] in humid places; but herb lucida [has virtue] in four ways (·4· rasone):"** — then the virtues, set out as **numbered** items around the drawn **salamander**: **the 2nd** — [the herb / its water] **shines at night like a star**; **the 3rd** — **every leaf is seen** [to glow] at night, **like a star**; **the 4th** — it serves **to illuminate every eye** … It **has this virtue and heals every infirmity** … **boil it in water** … (a recurring **"nest"** motif — the leaves returned to / boiled in the nest) … **gather the fresh leaf** … **under the planet Jupiter** … and mix it … ; a **closing line appears to record "all the birds[?] and what they say"** (*oſeli*[?], *dicono*[?]) — wholly uncertain. A long luminous-herb gathering-charm linking the night-glow to the salamander, the "nest"/birds motif, and an astrological gathering-time. ***(Translation provisional** — ~15 same-ink lines, heavily faded/abraded; the decorrelation stretch recovered the structure and many words; the remaining gaps ([…]) would need multispectral (MSI) imaging to close.)*



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## f. 67v — *Lucia magiore* (the luminous herb, greater) — with note + zoomorphic figure

*(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A fan of **pointed leaves** with small flowers and buds on stalks above, set over a yellow-orange, **grub/caterpillar-like horizontal root**; the note fills the lower left.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — grub/caterpillar-like horizontal root; *flower/inflor.* — A fan of pointed leaves with small flowers and buds on stalks above.
**unresolved — a "fantastic"/magical herb.** Paired with *Lucia minore* (f. 68r). The drawing shows a rosette of pointed, **red-eye-spotted leaves** with a spray of round **yellow berries/buds**, and — embedded in the text — a **golden zoomorphic figure** (a beetle/boar-like creature). The "Lucia / Lucida" ("the shining one") that **glows at night** belongs to the medieval lore of luminous, planet-gathered magical plants (cf. the moon-herb / *Lunaria* tradition); no secure botanical identification is possible.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 68r — *Lucia minore* (the luminous herb, lesser) — with note + animal-root

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 139 · master 0265_0138.tif — (note + animal-shaped root)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucia minore**

1 .Luca dale noue lune ouer lucia minor, la qual guariſſi li o[c]ʒij(occhi) maculati,
2 faʒendone aqua a labioca[?]; [con]ſe ve la[…] ʒendoſe guariſſe. Queſta erba ʒoe la cura[?]
3 et veda lacre[?] fa […] et levare […] pʒ[?]. Ma qn(quando) la voi avere
4 pone[?] ſuſo m[ar]telo[?] et cavala, et no tocar […] xpʒ[?] pp[?]. La ſua radiſe(radice) ſie to-
5 me peſe[?]; la fa la foia como fava graſa[?], ʒ(et) luſe(luce) la note. 

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 3 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **D** (10 marked [?]); 4x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"**Luca of the nine moons**, or **lucia minor**, which **heals spotted/diseased eyes**: make a **water** from it [to bathe the eyes] … and it heals. … But when you want to **gather** it, set [a marker] and **dig it up, and do not touch** [it] … Its **root** is like …; its **leaf is like a fat bean — and it shines at night** (*luse la note*)." *(Native-res reading: the note now yields both a medicinal use (an eye-water) and the **luminous folklore** that gives this and the other* Lucia *leaves their name — see f.67v* Lucia magiore *and f.77r* Lucia dale noue lune. *Several words remain [?].) (**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 10 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 68r — *Lucia minore* (the luminous herb, lesser) — with note + animal-root *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem topped by a single **yellow flower**, with **paired blue-green leaves** below and a brown **horizontal root** beside which a small animal is drawn; notes surround it.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — with paired blue-green leaves below and a brown horizontal root beside which a small animal is drawn; *habit/stem* — A stem topped by a single yellow flower.
**unresolved — the "fantastic"/magical companion** to *Lucia magiore* (f. 67v). The plant has broad blue-green leaves, a single yellow flower, and a remarkable **white zoomorphic root shaped like a finned, snouted animal** (a fish/boar form, in the mandrake tradition of animate roots).

### COMMENTARY

The note records **both** a use and a piece of folklore. Medicinally it is an **eye-water** to clear "spotted"/diseased eyes. The name *Lucia* ("light, luminous") is explained by the claim that **the leaf shines at night** — a luminous-plant motif that ties together the book's *Lucia* group (f.67v *Lucia magiore*, f.68r *Lucia minore*, f.77r *Lucia dale noue lune*). The white **animal-shaped root** belongs to the same animate-root tradition as the mandrakes (f.38v-f.39v).
*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): the previously near-blank note now reads as a 6-line **eye-remedy + luminous-plant** note. Key recoveries: the alias **«Luca dale noue lune»** (Luca of the nine moons), the eye cure **«la qual guarissi li occhi maculati, fazendone aqua»**, a gathering instruction, and — decisively — **«la foia como fava grasa, et luse la note»** (the leaf is like a fat bean, and it **shines at night**). Words [?] uncertain.*



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# f. 69r — *Ruta salvaticza* (Wild rue)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 141 · master 0265_0140.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ruta ſalvaticza**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ruta salvaticza* — in English, **Wild rue**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A single **pinnate frond** of paired leaflets rising from a curved, pale **sheath-root** at the base.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Ruta salvatica / sylvestris** ("wild rue"); *Ruta montana*, *Harmala*; It. *ruta salvatica*.
- *Modern accepted:* the wild rue of the herbals = ***Ruta montana* (L.) L.** or ***Ruta chalepensis* L.** (Rutaceae); some authorities read *ruta sylvestris* as *Peganum harmala* L. (Nitrariaceae). Cf. the garden rue overleaf.
- *Common:* wild rue; It. *ruta salvatica*. — ***Secure* at genus** (*Ruta*); species per "wild" tradition.

## COMMENTARY

Rue is the great **hot-and-dry "herb of grace"** — antispasmodic, emmenagogue and a famed **antidote/theriac** against poisons and plague; the wild kind was held the more drastic. Handling it can blister the skin.



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## f. 69v — *Ruta ongrese[?]* (Garden / "Hungarian" rue)

*[Secure — by image]*

*manuscript leaf img 142 · master 0265_0141.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ruta ongreſe[?] · ſalva[tica] domeſti[ca][?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ruta ongrese[?]* — in English, **Garden / "Hungarian" rue**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An airy, much-branched plant of **finely divided leaves** sprinkled with tiny **yellow flowers**, over fibrous roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** heading “Hungarian rue.” Divided lower leaves, small flowers and round green fruits also recall **figwort (*Scrophularia*)**; kept as rue per the heading, with figwort noted as an alternative. — **tentative.**

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Ruta ortense / ongrese** ("garden rue," possibly "Hungarian rue").
- *Modern accepted:* ***Ruta graveolens* L.** (common/garden rue), family **Rutaceae**.
- *Common:* garden rue, herb-of-grace; It. *ruta domestica*. — ***Secure* at genus**; heading reading uncertain.

### COMMENTARY

Garden rue is the milder, culinary-medicinal rue — a digestive, eye-strengthener ("clears the sight"), vermifuge and the chief ingredient of *aceto dei quattro ladri* (Four-Thieves vinegar) against plague.



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# f. 70r — *Spica nardo* (Spikenard)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 143 · master 0265_0142.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**ſpica nardo**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Spica nardo* — in English, **Spikenard**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

On a single stem, grey, **star-shaped (maple/ivy) leaves** on a curving yellow **horizontal root**.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Spica nardi / Spiconardo**; *Nardus Indica*; It. *spigonardo, nardo*. (The apothecary's "spica" was sometimes substituted by *Lavandula spica*.)
- *Modern accepted:* ***Nardostachys jatamansi* (D.Don) DC.** (true spikenard, Caprifoliaceae/Valerianaceae); the European substitute is ***Lavandula latifolia* Medik.** (spike lavender).
- *Common:* spikenard, nard; It. *spigonardo*. — ***Secure* by name** (the drawing's lobed-leaf vine diverges from life, a common name/picture mismatch).

## COMMENTARY

Spikenard is the precious aromatic **nard** of Scripture — a warming **cordial, stomachic and nervine**, an ingredient of costly unguents and the *nardinum* oil; "the alabaster box of ointment of spikenard."



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# f. 70v — *Salvia ſilveſtriſ* (Wild sage)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 144 · master 0265_0143.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Salvia ſilveſtriſ**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Salvia ſilveſtriſ* — in English, **Wild sage**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two upright stems of **pinnate leaves** with small flowers, on pale roots — a sage-like, twin-stemmed spray.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Salvia sylvestris**; *Salvia agrestis*; It. *salvia salvatica*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Salvia pratensis* L.** or ***Salvia nemorosa* L.** (wild/meadow sage), family **Lamiaceae**; *Salvia sclarea* L. (clary) was also sold as a "wild sage."
- *Common:* wild / meadow sage; It. *salvia selvatica*. — ***Secure* at genus** (*Salvia*).

## COMMENTARY

Sage is the **"saving" herb** (*salvia*, "to save") — a warm astringent tonic "good for the head and nerves," a gargle for the mouth and throat, and a famed longevity herb (*Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?*).



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# f. 71r — *.lambrab[?].* (corrupt heading)

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 145 · master 0265_0144.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**.lambrab[?].**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *.lambrab[?].* — in English, **corrupt heading**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **paired oval leaves** with small **white flowers** at the top, on a brown, curving root.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — curving root; *leaves* — A stem of paired oval leaves with small white flowers at the top.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — pod-like leaves and white flowers over spreading roots; a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved** — a toothed-leaved flowering herb with a root.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 72r — *Eufrasia* (Eyebright)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 147 · master 0265_0146.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eufraſia**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eufrasia* — in English, **Eyebright**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **lobed, divided leaves** topped by a broader leaf, growing from a curving root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Eufrasia**; *Euphragia*, *Ocularia*, *Herba ocularis*; It. *eufrasia*, *erba degli occhi*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Euphrasia officinalis* L.** (s.l.; incl. *E. rostkoviana* Hayne), family **Orobanchaceae** (formerly Scrophulariaceae).
- *Common:* eyebright; It. *eufrasia*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Eyebright is *the* **eye herb** ("*Euphrasia* clears the sight"): an astringent-aromatic wash and "eye-water" for inflamed, weeping or dim eyes, and a head-and-memory tonic — Milton's herb to purge Adam's vision.



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# f. 73r — *rigamo* (Oregano)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 149 · master 0265_0148.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**rigamo**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *rigamo* — in English, **Oregano**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **paired leaves** with small **white flowers** on branching tips, over a brown curving root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **rigamo / origano**; *Origanum*, *Cunila*; It. *origano*, *rigano*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Origanum vulgare*** **L.**, family **Lamiaceae**.
- *Common:* oregano, wild marjoram; It. *origano*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Oregano is a warm, dry **carminative and pectoral** — an infusion "comforts the stomach," eases coughs and the *mother* (uterus), and the steam was inhaled for colds; a standard kitchen-physic herb.



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# f. 74r — *[Herba] trinitas, çoe epatica nobilis* (Liverleaf)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 151 · master 0265_0150.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**[herba] trinitas · çoe epatica · [nobilis/Robertis][?]**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *[Herba] trinitas, çoe epatica nobilis* — in English, **Liverleaf**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

On a single stem, **broad arrow/ivy-shaped leaves** over a deep brush of fibrous roots; lightly drawn, with notes.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Herba Trinitatis** (from the three-lobed leaf) = **Hepatica nobilis** (from the liver-shaped leaf); *Trifolium hepaticum, Herba trinitatis*; It. *erba trinità, epatica, erba della Madonna*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Hepatica nobilis*** **Schreb.** (syn. *Anemone hepatica* L.), family **Ranunculaceae**.
- *Common:* liverleaf, liverwort, noble hepatica; It. *erba trinità, epatica*. — ***Secure*** (the gloss names both traditions).

## COMMENTARY

By the **doctrine of signatures** the liver-shaped leaf made it the chief **hepatic herb** — a mild astringent "opener" for the liver and jaundice, and a vulnerary; the trinity name gave it a Marian, devotional aura.



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## f. 74v — *Torza[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 152 · master 0265_0151.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Torza**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Torza[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two very large, rounded **kidney/heart-shaped leaves** form a broad pad, with small flowers on slender stalks above and a small tuft of roots — the great round leaves dominate.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Conflicting traditions / possible conflation
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — rounded kidney/heart-shaped leaves form a broad pad; the great round leaves dominate; *habit/stem* — with small flowers on slender stalks above and a small tuft of roots.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** a single large **cordate, serrate leaf** with yellow flowers on separate thin stalks — a **coltsfoot-type (*Tussilago*)**. The Veneto name *torza/torsa* usually means a leafy brassica (cabbage/chard), so **name and image may come from different sources**. — **tentative (coltsfoot-type).**
**unresolved (tentative)** — **broad, rounded (reniform) leaves** over a bulbous root; the kidney-leaved, bulb-rooted habit suggests **asarabacca, *Asarum europaeum* L.** (Aristolochiaceae), though the name *torza* would rather point to a **cole/colewort (*Brassica* sp.)**.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 75r — *Rubichana[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 153 · master 0265_0152.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Rubichana**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Rubichana[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad leaves** with arching stalks carrying round **white berries**, over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over fibrous roots; *habit/stem* — A rosette of broad leaves with arching stalks carrying round white berries.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** more naturalistic — two large lanceolate leaves with round berries on stalks over a forked root. Possibly a real plant; name *Rubichana* (~'reddish'?) unresolved. — **tentative / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a fern-like, pinnately divided plant over a serpentine root.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 75v — *Regina* (x3) — with magical/astrological note

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 154 · master 0265_0153.tif — (note block; the text shows through onto f. 76r)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Regina · Regina · Regina · Herba a[va]lca[?] (arara[?]) magore**

*Layout: the three left/centre plants are each captioned **Regina**; the fourth plant at the **right** carries a separate caption read **«Herba avalca / arara[?] magore»**. One running note (below) describes them.*

Herba regina ſono d[e] 3 raſone: è una minore ʒerba ʒ(che) la veſe[?]
adoſſo no farſia[?] mal vedato[?]. Naſce i[n] molti lochi ſaxoſi ʒ ſechi(ſecchi), trovaſe
i[n] […] e poi i[n] moti(monti) alpini naſce; et è picola(piccola) erba, alta uno dito
da tera; et ha i fiori ʒaleti(gialli). ▯ Herba avalea[?] magore, a-
rif ʒala: ʒdireto: iſtiparmo: ʒoragio: orto: arif ʒala: feraria; hau-
endola adoſo, e ſe la porti, fuga i ladroni dinaʒi(dinanzi); ʒ no[n]
li temi[?]; ʒ è ſiguro da ogni ſuo inimico; ma i[n] prima li fai dire
ſuſo una meſſa; e pigla d'luna creſcente i[n] ſegno d[e] tauro,
et poi la tene i[n] ʒendado(zendado) biaʒo(bianco); et no[n] poteve cũ eſſa i[l] pecato
d[e] luxuria. El ſuʒo(ſuco) meſſo cũ il late(latte) […] leva le magie,
ſotile[?] […] incorporat[o] cũ il melle(miele). Naſce i[n] tereni e monti marini
e ſaxoſi lochi; et ha lo odore bono como menta(menta) odorifera.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 14 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **D** (6 marked [?]); 3x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"**Herb regina is of three kinds**: there is a **lesser herb** … worn on the body it does no harm[?]. It grows **in many stony and dry places**, found … then it grows **in the alpine mountains**; it is a **small herb, a finger tall** from the ground, and it **has yellow flowers**. — **Herba avalca [the greater]**: [its secret names are] *aris zala*, *zdireto*, *istiparmo*, *zoragio*, *orto*, *aris zala*, *feraria*. **Having it on you, and if you carry it, it puts thieves to flight** before you; … you do not fear them; and you are **safe from every enemy** — but **first have a Mass said over it**, and **gather it at the waxing moon in the sign of Taurus**, then **keep it in white silk** (*zendado bianco*); and with it one **could not [commit] the sin of lust**. The **juice mixed with milk … removes spells** (*magie*); … incorporated with **honey**. It grows in coastal/mountain and stony places, and it **smells sweet, like fragrant mint**." *(Native-res reading of a dense magico-medical note. Words [?] uncertain.) (**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 8 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 75v — *Regina* (x3) — with magical/astrological note *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Three tall stems of **pinnate leaves** stand over a row of gold **roots**, with a fourth plant added at the right; the long note fills the lower half (the 'Regina' herb).

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — Three tall stems of pinnate leaves stand over a row of gold roots.

**unresolved (tentative)** — *herba regina* ("queen-herb") was applied to several plants (meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, "queen of the meadow," among them); the triple labelling over three flowers is unusual. The interest of the leaf is its **magical note**.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): captions confirmed **Regina · Regina · Regina** over the three small plants, plus a fourth **Herba avalca [magore]** (the dandelion-like plant at right) — so the leaf carries **two entries**. The ~12-line note now opens cleanly («sono de 3 rasone» — "is of 3 kinds"), and the ending is recovered («incorporato cun il melle … ha lo odore bono como menta odorifera»). Words [?] uncertain.*



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## f. 76r — *Antola minor[?]*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 155 · master 0265_0154.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Antola minor**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Antola minor[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **paired oval leaves** with small flowers and buds, on a brown **forked root**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a brown forked root; *leaves* — A stem of paired oval leaves with small flowers and buds.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Antolla minor* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 1**). *(near-exact match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** emblematic tradition plant — oak-lobed leaves and small buds over a red root (pairs with the *ontola/antola* group); a fantastic/cryptonymic figure with no securely determinable species (comparative-manuscript work only). — **emblematic / unresolved.**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a plant over a bold **serpentine/tentacle root**; heading-only. *(The faint "text" at this leaf's foot is **bleed-through from the heavy note on f. 75v**, not writing on f. 76r — a clear instance of the show-through problem.)*

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 76v — *herba Origano* (Oregano)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 156 · master 0265_0155.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**herba Origano**

1 Herba origano è caldo e ſeco nel ·3·o grado, ha molte vertù, coctandolui
2 data a bere è bona a chi aveſe preſo veneno; et al veneno [ʒe uno] fuſſe
3 morſo da ſerpe o da cane rabido; è bona p[er] fatigar il venere[?];
4 et oltri[?] […], p[er] bocha. Etiam el ſugo a bever è bono ale doie(doglie), cioè
5 raduto[?] o dabuto[?], p[er] altra caſone. Ancora è bon ſuco da a bere
6 [a] idropici, p[er] refrigerar i ſoi humori e fiatrie. Et la ſua medicina, colta
7 a luna creſcente fia [migliore]; ·12· […] mora; ogni
8 dì ·15·[?] […] [incenſar?] a ſcaʒar i demoni e ogni mala umbra da doſſo a li […]
9 et far fanelare[?]; ſubito, ponendola adoſſo cũ reverentia, [che] queſta herba
10 aveſſe adoſſo, ogni caſa no ge potrebe intrare, ne ſtrighe ne ſpi[riti?] ne
11 [ria umbra] […]; et è pronto[?]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 4 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (5 supplied words); **D** (9 marked [?]); 5x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

"Herb **oregano is hot and dry in the third degree** and has **many virtues**: cooked and **given to drink, it is good for one who has taken poison**; and if one were **bitten by a snake or a rabid dog** [it is good]; it is good **to stir Venus** (*fatigar il venere* — as an aphrodisiac/emmenagogue) … by mouth. Its **juice, taken, is good for the pains** (*doglie*) … Also its **juice is good to drink for the dropsical, to cool their humours and winds** (*fiatrie*). Its medicine, **gathered at the waxing moon, is best**; … Burned [as incense] it **drives demons and every evil shadow off the body** …; and at once, **carried on the body with reverence**, [so that] whoever has this herb upon them — **no [evil] can enter any house, neither witches** (*strighe*) **nor spirits nor evil shadow**; and it is proven." *(This much fuller reading — recovered by decorrelation stretch + HTR — replaces the earlier "partly-legible" note; the medicinal profile (hot/dry, antidote, snake/dog bite, dropsy) plus the moon-gathering and demon-banishing amulet match oregano's reputation. Several words remain [?].)*



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## f. 76v — *herba Origano* (Oregano) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A lightly drawn, much-branched plant of small leaves, mostly in **outline**, with a red pod at the right and a yellow flower at the base; a long note beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **herba Origano**; *Origanum*, *Cunila*; It. *origano*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Origanum vulgare* L.**, family **Lamiaceae**.
- *Common:* oregano, wild marjoram. — ***Secure*** (by name).

### COMMENTARY

As f. 73r — a warm carminative and pectoral; the doubling (two oregano plates a few leaves apart) shows the compilation drew on **more than one exemplar**.



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## f. 77r — *Lucida da le nochte lumina* (the night-shining herb)

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 157 · master 0265_0156.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucida da le nochte lumina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lucida da le nochte lumina* — in English, **the night-shining herb**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad pointed leaves** rising above a round, blue-grey **bulb** with spreading roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — blue-grey bulb with spreading roots; *leaves* — A rosette of broad pointed leaves rising above a round.
**unresolved — a "fantastic"/magical luminous herb** of the *Lucida* group; no secure botanical identity. A tufted plant with blue flowers over a root.

### COMMENTARY

Its name encapsulates the lore — the herb that *gives light by night*; such "lucernaria" plants were sought for invisibility-, treasure- and lock-opening charms in the magical herbals.



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## f. 77v — *herba Bianca · overo Momoralia[?]* (red-berried)

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 158 · master 0265_0157.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**herba Biancha overo Momoralia[?]**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *herba Bianca · overo Momoralia[?]* — in English, **red-berried**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A climbing **vine** of lobed grape/ivy-like leaves with curling tendrils and hanging **red fruits/pods** — the manuscript's signature night-herb, lush and trailing.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A climbing vine of lobed grape/ivy-like leaves with curling tendrils and hanging red fruits/pods.
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** the heading reads *herba benedetta overo **Momordica***, and the drawing is a tendrilled climber with lobed leaves and a **warty orange fruit splitting to reveal red seeds** — diagnostic of ***Momordica balsamina*** **(balsam apple)**. The earlier bryony/bittersweet/herb-bennet guess is **withdrawn**. — **corrected: secure (balsam apple).**
**unresolved (tentative)** — a branched leafy plant bearing **red berries** over a root; if *herba benedetta*, then herb-bennet (*Geum urbanum*), but the red berries fit a bryony/bittersweet better. **Tentative.**

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 78r — *Lucida minor*

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 159 · master 0265_0158.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucida minor**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lucida minor*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of fine, **comb-like pinnate leaves** in red and green topped by a **red flower**, with a **crescent moon** drawn at the upper left and roots spreading below — a night/moon motif.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — with a crescent moon drawn at the upper left and roots spreading below; *leaves* — comb-like pinnate leaves in red and green topped by a red flower; *habit/stem* — An upright stem of fine.
**unresolved — *Lucida* group** (luminous moon-herb). A single spike over a serpentine root.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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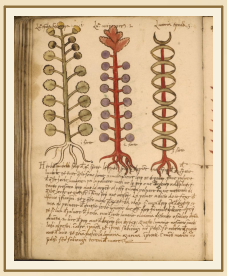
## f. 78v — *Lucida prima ·1· · Lu[cia] minore ·2· · Lunaria tonda ·3·* — with note

*[Unresolved]*



*manuscript leaf img 160 · master 0265_0159.tif — (note block)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucida prima ·1· · Lu[cia] minore ·2· · Lunaria tonda ·3·**

*Layout: **three captioned plants** in a row, numbered 1-2-3 (Lucida prima · Lu[cia] minore · Lunaria tonda); one running note below describes the "lunarie" group.*

*The running note below the three plants is a single dense block of ~10 lines (same ink, partly faded); re-segmented to the manuscript's lines (earlier it was given as two long run-on lines).*

1 […] lunarie, et tute q[ue]ſte ſono bone a **moltiplicar l'oro et l'arʒento**; fa[r] fine polvere
2 d[e] q[ue]ſte herbe lunarie; poi la polvere meti […] o ne ʒerdoſ[e] […]
3 tanto creſeran[o] […]; aut la a[r]ʒento […] q[ua]nta polvere ʒu ne meterai di
4 […] fino i[n] fiorini[?]; et a q[ue]ſto […] la polvere ad[i]cto[?] do[r]e fa[r] […]
5 una [parte] di polvere d[e] q[ue]ſte herbe lunarie, çoe ·1· […] al p[ri]mo […] orespito[?]
6 et fa […] di polvere; et q[ue]ſta erba vuol […] herbe lunarie olivina[?], diſtincto, a ſolu[er]e […]
7 […] aut ardoſe[?] […]; Queſte lunarie naſcono i[n] multi
8 loghi alpeſtri, ſalve, i[n] prati […] moti [marini] […]; et q[ue]ſti ſabionizi no[n] p[er]doſì
9 aut la luna[?]; et etiã naſe la lunaria azurina i[n] prati, q[ue]ſti i[n] moti marini, no[n]
10 p[er]doſì, ſed ſabionizi tereni di mare.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 28 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (6 marked [?]); 17x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*"… and all these (the moon-herbs, lunarie) are good **to multiply gold and silver**: make a fine powder of these moon-herbs, then put the powder into … of silver … and it will grow so much …, up to [the value of] **florins** … one [part] of the powder of these moon-herbs … These lunarie grow on mountains, in alpine places, in woods and sandy meadows, not [in marsh]. And also the **blue lunaria (lunaria azzurina) grows in meadows and in seaside mountains**, on the sandy soils of the sea."* — this is an **alchemical recipe**: the "lunarie" (moon-herbs) are claimed to **multiply gold and silver** (their powder added to silver makes it grow), followed by a **habitat key** distinguishing the *lunarie* (including a **blue** one). The reading "**moltiplicar l'oro et l'argento**" (not the earlier "moltissime cose") is confirmed on the master TIFF and independently by CATMuS HTR. *(Plant identity remains **Unresolved**; the note's content, however, is now legible as the medieval **lunaria/moonwort precious-metal alchemy** tradition.)*



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## f. 78v — *Lucida prima ·1· · Lu[cia] minore ·2· · Lunaria tonda ·3·* — with note *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Three tall **red-stemmed plants** side by side, each with paired blue-purple leaves and a top strung with round **berries**, rising from bulbous roots; the note fills the lower third.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)

**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — rising from bulbous roots; *leaves* — each with paired blue-purple leaves and a top strung with round berries; *habit/stem* — Three tall red-stemmed plants side by side.

**unresolved — *Lucida/Lunaria* group**; pinnate, bead-flowered plants of the moonwort type.

### COMMENTARY

*No **medicinal** claim is recorded. The note is instead **alchemical**: "lunaria" (moonwort) belonged to a well-known medieval tradition in which the moon-herbs were held to **multiply gold and silver** — their powder, added to silver, was said to make it "grow." This places f.78v with the book's other charm/operative material (cf. the Trinity charm, f.64r) rather than its materia medica.*



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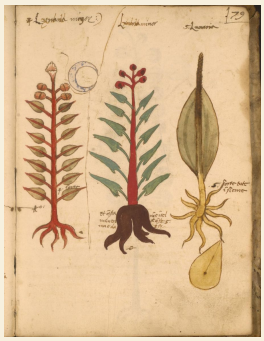
# f. 79r — *Lunaria magior[?] · Lunaria minor*

*[Unresolved]*



*manuscript leaf img 161 · master 0265_0160.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lu[naria] magior[?] · Lunaria minor · [terza, senza nome chiaro]**

*Layout: **THREE captioned plants** in a row, each with its **own short note written beside its root** (the third, right-hand plant has a pear-shaped tuber). The root-side notes are faint and largely **covered by the painted roots** — only fragments are legible.*

1 [left plant — Lu(naria) magior?] […]
2 [middle plant — Lunaria minor] et q[ue]sto[?] vuel[?] […] et q[ue]st[a] · 5 · […]
3 [right plant] […] *(largely illegible — covered by the painted root)*

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 3 expanded abbrev.); **D** (3 marked [?]); 4x lost […].*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lunaria magior[?] · Lunaria minor*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.



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## f. 79r — *Lunaria magior[?] · Lunaria minor*

***(continued)***

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Tall **red-stemmed plants** with paired green leaves and **red berry-spikes**, beside a separately drawn **bulb with roots** and a pear-shaped tuber at the right; notes between.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — beside a separately drawn bulb with roots and a pear-shaped tuber at the right; *leaves* — Tall red-stemmed plants with paired green leaves and red berry-spikes.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Lunaria tercia* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 86**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** the legendary **alchemical *Lunaria* (greater & lesser)** — a *fantastic* moon-plant of the alchemical tradition, drawn here with the alchemical **moon symbol** and paired maior/minor figures. This is **not** the real honesty/*Lunaria annua* (that is f.80v). — **fantastic tradition plant (alchemical lunaria).**
**unresolved — *Lucida/Lunaria* group**; fern-like pinnate fronds over a colored root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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## f. 79v — *Lunaria*

*[Probable — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 162 · master 0265_0161.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lunaria**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lunaria* — in English, **moonwort, honesty**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A single tall stem of **paired green leaves** topped by a **beaded berry-spike**, on a fibrous root.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a fibrous root; *leaves* — A single tall stem of paired green leaves topped by a beaded berry-spike.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Lunaria** (the moon-herb of the magical tradition).
- *Modern accepted (tradition):* ***Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.** (moonwort fern, Ophioglossaceae) and/or ***Lunaria annua* L.** (honesty, Brassicaceae) — the two plants that carried the name; **emblematic** here.
- *Common:* moonwort, honesty; It. *lunaria, erba lunaria*. — ***Probable*** (the name is secure; the plant is drawn emblematically).

### COMMENTARY

*Lunaria* is the supreme **magical moon-herb** — credited in the lapidary/herbal tradition with opening locks, "drawing" silver, and shining in the dark; medicinally moonwort was a vulnerary "for ruptures and wounds."



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# f. 80r — *Lunaria mazor* (greater moonwort)

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 163 · master 0265_0162.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lunaria mazor**

1 La v[er]tude queſta herba: pilia, peſtala, ſpolverizala, et dali a bere cu[m] vino poço
2 e vino caldo, miza ottava p[er] volta; açò o femina che ne fuſte frigida
3 del corpo o de tuto il corpo, et farali calida la natura et tirſila[r]po[?]
4 Et ſtia queſta altra ſorte dove trovorai queſto ſigno et queſte litere  ch'd diſe[?]
5 et queſta no è itel numero. —

*Evidence grade (A-D):* ***A*** *(direct, incl. 4 expanded abbrev.);* ***D*** *(2 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*"The virtue of this herb: take it, pound it, powder it, and give it to drink with weak wine and warm wine, half an eighth (of an ounce) per dose; for a man or a woman who were* ***cold*** *in the body, or in the whole body — it will make their* ***nature (genitals/vigour) warm*** *[and [?]]. And let this other kind be where you find* ***this sign*** *and these letters [which say [?]]; and this is not in the count."* — a **warming aphrodisiac/fertility tonic** of the lunar herb, keyed to an astrological **sign** drawn on the leaf (5 lines, now read in full at master resolution; a few words remain [?]).



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## f. 80r — *Lunaria mazor* (greater moonwort)

*(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **red-stemmed plant** with paired blue-green leaves and a red beaded top, on a bulbous root; a small moon is sketched beside it, with a note below.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a bulbous root; *leaves* — A red-stemmed plant with paired blue-green leaves and a red beaded top.
**unresolved — *Lunaria* group**; tall bead-flowered spike over a serpentine root.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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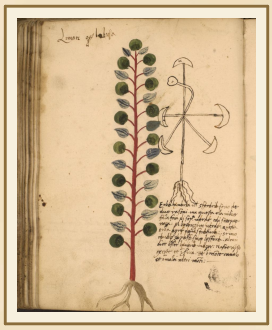
## f. 80v — *Lunaria, çoe la briſa[?]* (moonwort)

*[Unresolved]*



*manuscript leaf img 164 · master 0265_0163.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lunaria · çoe la briſa[?]**

Erba lunaria et ſterdria[?] ſono de
due raſoni; ma queſta è la milior:
la foia di ſopra verde e di ſoto pap-
paraga[?]; el botonzin[?] verde. Queſta
erba apre ogni ſtritura[?]; et uno
tondo[?] la paſte fa[?] lo ſtera[?]. Alcuni
dice eſſer lunaria mazor; naſce apreſſo[?]
[?] et in ſuia[?]. Et in molte cauſe
et in molti altri modi.

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 0 expanded abbrev.); **B** (re-read by enhancement — see note); **C** (0 supplied words); **D** (10 marked [?]); 0x lost […]. — **Improved 04.07.2026**: re-read from the master with the CONCULS decorrelation-stretch + CLAHE enhancement; the note is now nearly continuous (doubtful count 16 -> 8, no fully-lost stretch). New firm content: the leaf is "**green above and pale beneath,**" and "**this herb opens every obstruction**" (apre ogni ſtritura).*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*"The herb lunaria and* sterdria*[?] are of **two kinds, but this is the better one**: its **leaf [is] green above and pale beneath**; the bud[?] green. **This herb opens every obstruction** (*stritura*) …; some **say it is the greater lunaria**; it grows near[?] …; and [it serves] **in many cases and many other ways**."* — a botanical-and-use note pairing with the greater Lunaria on f. 80r (~9 lines). ***(Much improved by enhancement** — was nearly illegible; now only ~8 words remain uncertain.)*



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## f. 80v — *Lunaria, çoe la briſa[?]* (moonwort)

*(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **red-stemmed plant** strung with paired round **green berries**, accompanied at the right by a compass-rose-like diagram; notes beneath.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A red-stemmed plant strung with paired round green berries.
**Tradition-name:** *Herba Bruza* — the standard name in the **alchemical-herbal canon** (the tradition studied by Segre Rutz, whose ~98 plants run in a fixed order; **№ 85**). *(strong match.)*
**ID update (batch 2 · image re-read):** round, coin-like silicles paired up the stem, beside a drawn **lunar/alchemical symbol** — ***Lunaria annua* (honesty / moonwort)**, as the heading names. “la brisa” is a local vernacular by-name. — **secure (honesty).**
**unresolved — *Lunaria* group**; the lesser counterpart to f. 80r.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 81r — *Martagon* (Turk's-cap lily)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 165 · master 0265_0164.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Martagon**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Martagon* — in English, **Turk's-cap lily**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A leafy stem of **paired lance-shaped leaves** rising from a brown **onion-like bulb**.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Martagon**; *Lilium silvestre*, *Hemerocallis*; It. *martagone*, *giglio salvatico*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Lilium martagon*** **L.**, family **Liliaceae**.
- *Common:* martagon / Turk's-cap lily; It. *giglio martagone*. — ***Secure*** (by name; whorled leaves + bulb).

## COMMENTARY

The lily bulb was an **emollient and maturative** — roasted and pounded into poultices "to ripen and break" boils and swellings, and a cosmetic for the skin; *martagon* also carried alchemical-astrological associations.



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# f. 81v — *Galega* (Goat's-rue)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 166 · master 0265_0165.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Galega**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Galega* — in English, **Goat's-rue**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **fern-like pinnate leaves** on a single root — feathery and symmetrical.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Galega**; *Ruta capraria*, *Herba galega*; It. *galega*, *capraggine*, *ruta caprara*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Galega officinalis*** **L.**, family **Fabaceae**.
- *Common:* goat's-rue, French lilac; It. *galega*. — ***Secure*** (by name; pinnate leaves).

## COMMENTARY

Goat's-rue was a **diaphoretic and "pestilential" antidote** (sudorific in fevers and plague), a galactagogue for nursing, and a fodder said to increase milk in goats — hence the name.



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## f. 82r — *Eleboro nero* (Black hellebore)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 167 · master 0265_0166.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eleboro nero**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eleboro nero* — in English, **Black hellebore**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A plant of **palmate, five-lobed leaves** on stalks with a yellow flower, rising from a red-purple root-crown and fibrous roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Elleboro nero**; *Helleborus niger*, *Melampodium*; It. *elleboro nero*, *rosa di Natale*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Helleborus niger* L.** (and *H. viridis* in the broad sense), family **Ranunculaceae**.
- *Common:* black hellebore, Christmas rose; It. *elleboro nero*. — ***Secure*** (by name; palmate leaves).

### COMMENTARY

Black hellebore was the classical **drastic purge for melancholy and madness** ("hellebore for the mad"), an emmenagogue and abortifacient — **violently toxic**, and dosed with great caution.



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## f. 82v — *Faua lupina*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 168 · master 0265_0167.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Faua lupina**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Faua lupina*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **hand-shaped (palmate) divided leaves** with small flowers, over a fibrous root.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over a fibrous root; *leaves* — A slender stem of hand-shaped (palmate) divided leaves with small flowers.
**unresolved (tentative)** — *faba lupina / faba lupi* was applied both to the **lupin (*Lupinus albus* L.,** Fabaceae, palmate leaves) and, in some herbals, to **henbane or a hellebore**. The drawing's **palmate, hand-like leaves** fit lupin or hellebore. **Tentative.**

### COMMENTARY

If lupin: a bitter, "cleansing" seed — decocted against worms and applied for skin eruptions, the meal a face-wash; the bitterness had to be steeped out before eating.



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# f. 83r — *Eleboro Bianco* (White hellebore)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 169 · master 0265_0168.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Eleboro Biancho**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Eleboro Bianco* — in English, **White hellebore**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold **rosette of broad lance-shaped leaves** springing from a thick brown **bulb/leek-base** with a long trailing root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Elleboro bianco**; *Veratrum album*, *Helleborus albus*; It. *elleboro bianco*, *veratro*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Veratrum album*** **L.**, family **Melanthiaceae** (formerly Liliaceae).
- *Common:* white hellebore, false helleborine; It. *veratro bianco*. — ***Secure*** (by name; broad pleated leaves).

## COMMENTARY

White hellebore was the great **errhine and emetic-purge** (sneezing-powder and violent vomit) for mania and "cold" diseases — **highly poisonous**; the root powder was also an insecticide. *(A crucial point of medieval pharmacy: "white hellebore" (*Veratrum album, *Melanthiaceae) and "black hellebore" (*Helleborus niger, *f. 82r, Ranunculaceae) are* ***botanically unrelated plants*** *that share only the drug-name "hellebore" — the white acts chiefly upward as an emetic/errhine, the black downward as a purge.)*



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# f. 83v — *Camedreos* (Wall germander)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 170 · master 0265_0169.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Camedreos**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Camedreos* — in English, **Wall germander**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Three upright stems closely set with **small paired leaves** (mint/speedwell-like), over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Chamaedrys** ("ground-oak," from the oak-like leaf); *Trissago*, *Quercula minor*; It. *camedrio*, *querciola*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Teucrium chamaedrys*** **L.**, family **Lamiaceae**.
- *Common:* wall germander; It. *camedrio*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Germander was a warm bitter **tonic and febrifuge**, a chief ingredient of gout remedies (the "*decoctum ad podagram*") and of theriac; an "opener" for the spleen and liver.



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## f. 84r — *Faba grecha*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 171 · master 0265_0170.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Faba grecha**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Faba grecha*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bushy plant of **paired rounded leaves** on reddish stems (mint-like), over fibrous roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — over fibrous roots; *leaves* — A bushy plant of paired rounded leaves on reddish stems (mint-like).
**tentative** — *faba graeca / fenum graecum* most often = **fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.** (Fabaceae); some herbals use *faba graeca* for a vetch (*Vicia*) or for *Smyrnium*. **Tentative.**

### COMMENTARY

If fenugreek: a mucilaginous, warming **emollient and maturative** — the meal in soothing poultices, a decoction for the chest and the "mother," and a galactagogue.



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# f. 84v — *Pes colonbinus* (Dove's-foot crane's-bill)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 172 · master 0265_0171.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Pes colonbinus**

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — 4 lines read **across**, divided by the central stem (left fragment + right fragment per line).*

1 L Queſta herba a ogni [malo?] R maloſo[?] peſta, [ſi] macera, capr-
2 L [per] ogni maloſe: al mal R [d]e denti, el ſugo cu[m] lacto tenuto i[n] boca[?]
3 L [le]va il dolore d[e] denti R et riſchiara il vedere d[e] doctor[?]
4 L ȝ a molte ȝe[?] de la verena[?] R u[n]de[?] mari et i foſſi[?]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 7 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (8 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Pes colonbinus* — in English, **Dove's-foot crane's-bill**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A branching plant of **divided leaves** dotted with red-purple **star flowers**, over a long curving brown root; a note sits at the lower left.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Pes columbinus** ("dove's-foot," from the leaf shape); *Pulmonaria geranium*, *Rostrum gruis*; It. *piede colombino*, *geranio*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Geranium columbinum* L.** (or *G. molle*), family **Geraniaceae**.
- *Common:* dove's-foot crane's-bill; It. *geranio colombino*. — ***Secure*** (by name; palmate leaf + pink flowers).

## COMMENTARY

A mild **astringent vulnerary** — the herb "for ruptures and inward bruises" and to staunch bleeding and fluxes; a domestic wound-herb.



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## f. 85r — *Pes corvinus*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 173 · master 0265_0172.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Pes coruinuſ**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Pes corvinus* — in English, **crowfoot**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Large **palmate, hand-shaped leaves** (five-to-seven lobes) on red stalks radiating from a central crown over fibrous roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Name-led (image weak or stylized)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — hand-shaped leaves (five-to-seven lobes) on red stalks radiating from a central crown over fibrous roots; *leaves* — Large palmate.

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Pes corvinus** ("crow's-foot"); *Ranunculus*, *Coronopus*, *Sardonia*; It. *piede corvino*, *ranuncolo*.
- *Modern accepted:* a ***Ranunculus* sp.** (crowfoot/buttercup, Ranunculaceae); some herbals read *pes corvinus* as *Coronopus* / buck's-horn plantain. **Secure at the "crowfoot" tradition.**
- *Common:* crowfoot; It. *piede di corvo*. — ***Tentative*** (by name).

### COMMENTARY

Crowfoot/buttercup is **acrid and blistering** — used as a counter-irritant rubefacient (a "vesicatory" to raise blisters over pain) and with great caution, being caustic when fresh.



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## f. 85v — *Mapellus* (Monkshood / Wolfsbane)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 174 · master 0265_0173.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Mapellus *(so written, M- for* Napellus*)***

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Mapellus* — in English, **Monkshood / Wolfsbane**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

On a single stem, finely **divided, parsley-like leaves** with small **blue flowers** at the top, on a fibrous root.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Napellus**; *Aconitum*, *Cuculli*, *Luparia*, *Tora*; It. *napello*, *aconito*, *strozzalupo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Aconitum napellus*** **L.**, family **Ranunculaceae**.
- *Common:* monkshood, wolfsbane, aconite; It. *napello*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

### COMMENTARY

Aconite is among the **deadliest of all herbs** — a violent neurotoxin; used externally in minute doses as an anodyne for neuralgia and gout, and notoriously as "wolfsbane" (a wolf-bait poison). *(The famed* ***arrow-poison*** *use belongs chiefly to the more virulent Asian aconites such as* Aconitum ferox*; European* A. napellus *is deadly enough but was the apothecary's species.)* Handled here as a herbal curiosity to be known and avoided.



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# f. 86r — *Scrofolaria* (Figwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 175 · master 0265_0174.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Scrofolaria · overo borana[?]**

*Layout: the name runs across the leaf — **Scrofolaria** at the left, continued **«overo borana[?]»** at the right; plant-name only.*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Scrofolaria* — in English, **Figwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A stem of **paired rounded leaves** topped by a small flower-cluster, rising from a brown rooty base.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Scrophularia**; *Ficaria major, Millemorbia, Castrangula*; It. *scrofolaria, erba delle scrofole*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Scrophularia nodosa* L.**, family **Scrophulariaceae**.
- *Common:* figwort, common figwort; It. *scrofolaria*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

By signature the knobbly root marked it for the **"king's evil" (scrofula)** and for piles, glandular swellings and skin ulcers — a resolvent and vulnerary; "the herb of a thousand diseases" (*millemorbia*).



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## f. 86v — *Alchachengi* (Winter cherry)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 176 · master 0265_0175.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Alchachengi**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Alchachengi* — in English, **Winter cherry**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall leafy stem of **paired oval leaves** hung with round **red and green fruits** (nightshade-like), on a fibrous root with a horizontal runner.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Alkekengi** (Arabic *al-kākanj*); *Halicacabus*, *Vesicaria*, *Solanum halicacabum*; It. *alchechengi*, *alicacabo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Physalis alkekengi* L.** (= *Alkekengi officinarum* Moench), family **Solanaceae**.
- *Common:* winter cherry, bladder cherry, Chinese-lantern; It. *alchechengi*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

### COMMENTARY

The bright "bladder" berries were a noted **diuretic and lithontriptic** for gravel, stone and gout ("they drive forth gravel and provoke urine"), and cooling for fevers.



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# f. 87r — *Rafanus ma[ior]* (Radish / Horseradish)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 177 · master 0265_0176.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Rafanus ma[ior]**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Rafanus ma[ior]* — in English, **Radish / Horseradish**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A bold **rosette of large, toothed and lobed leaves** (dock/thistle-like) springing from a thick **red root**.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Raphanus major**; *Raphanus rusticanus, Armoracia*; It. *rafano, ramolaccio, barbaforte*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Armoracia rusticana*** **P.Gaertn. (horseradish)** or ***Raphanus sativus*** **L. (radish)**, family **Brassicaceae**.
- *Common:* horseradish / great radish; It. *rafano, barbaforte*. — ***Secure*** **at the radish tradition.**

## COMMENTARY

A pungent, **hot-and-dry** antiscorbutic and stimulant — "cuts gross humours," provokes urine and appetite, clears the chest; the grated root a rubefacient plaster for sciatica.



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# f. 87v — *Ipoquistidos* (Hypocistis)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 178 · master 0265_0177.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ipoquiſtidoſ**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ipoquistidos* — in English, **Hypocistis**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Clusters of upright, scaly **purple-brown spikes** without true leaves (broomrape-like), rising from a small rooty base.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Hypocistis** ("[that grows] under the *Cistus*"); *Hypoquistidos*, *Orobethron*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Cytinus hypocistis* (L.) L.**, family **Cytinaceae** — a **parasite on the roots of *Cistus*** (rock-rose).
- *Common:* hypocistis; It. *ipocisto*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the parasitic habit).

## COMMENTARY

The expressed juice (*succus hypocistidis*) was a powerful **astringent** in the ancient pharmacy — thickened and dried, used against fluxes, haemorrhages and dysentery, and an ingredient of theriac.



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## f. 88r — *Aristologia longa · rotonda* (Long & round birthwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 179 · master 0265_0178.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Aristologia longa · Aristologia rotonda[?]**

*Layout: **TWO-COLUMN** — two birthworts side by side, **Aristologia longa** (left) and **Aristologia rotonda[?]** (right), each with its own note beside its plant. Line numbers restart per column.*

**Left column — Aristologia longa**

*(Re-read with decorrelation stretch — earlier the lines were mis-ordered; the manuscript sequence is restored here, ~9 lines.)*

1 Erba aristologia longa. Al mal del cataro
2 o tose, la radice cota ſoto la braſa,
3 inpinta[?] co[n] il ſale e olio, [e] di ſubito libera.
4 El ſugo d[e] la ſemenza, [maturo?], dato a bere
5 meſedado co[n] vino, lava il mebro dove fuſſe il pizego[?];
6 ·io· diſtila ſugo d[e]le foie, meſo al [mezo?] […]
7 [contra] i demonij, portandola adoſſo […] no ti nocerà;
8 ha molte vertù; naſce i tereni inpinguy[?] e ſabionizi;
9 Anchora, [per chi è] paralitico, uſa la radice […] le vue[?].

**Right column — Aristologia rotonda[?]**

*(The two columns are divided by a thin drawn line; the right note — ~14 lines, wrapping round the round root — is recovered here, partly abraded.)*

1 Erba aristologia rotonda[?]: la radiſe ſpolverizata, cõ il pepe[?]
2 [e] cõ il mele, guariſe da la paraliſia[?],
3 uſandola p[er] [tem]po di adgenos[?]. Bruſa[?]
4 la foia, et [con] el fumo cõʒa[?]
5 i demonij da doſſo, e libera. Ancora,
6 uſandola[?], no li ſtà noſo[?] ſerpe;
7 e portãdola adoſſo, no ti morde ſerpe.
8 Ha molte [vertù]; naſce i[n] tereni
9 domeſtiſi et altri, et i[n] ſi[l]uet[?] et
10 foſſi ſabionizi; toliela d[e] zugno(giugno).
11 […] ſubito libera; ſana la gratadura[?]
12 [per chi] ſe lo ſpiʒe[?], ſubito et leva lo ardore;
13 [tereni ſa]bionizi et teneri; trovaſe d[e] mazo(maggio) fin[a]
14 [per] chi è paralitico, uſa la radice cũ […]

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 13 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (8 supplied words); **D** (17 marked [?]); 5x lost […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

*Left column — Aristologia longa:* "Herb **long-birthwort** — of **many virtues**; it grows in **sandy, soft soils**. For **cough/catarrh**, the **root roasted under the embers** with **salt and oil** frees [the patient] at once. The **seed-juice, mixed with wine**, washes the [affected] **member**; **distil the juice of the leaves** … to **soothe the burning**. **Carried on the body it guards against demons** — 'it will not harm you'; and for the **paralytic**, use the **root** …" — a composite medicinal-and-apotropaic note wrapping round the plant.
*Right column — Aristologia rotonda[?]:* "[Round birthwort]: the **root, powdered, with pepper and honey, cures the palsy** …; **burn the leaf**, and **with the smoke** it drives off **demons** from the body and frees [the sufferer]. Also, carrying it, **no snake will harm or bite you**. It has **many virtues**; it grows in **cultivated and other ground, and in woods and sandy ditches**; **gather it in June** … it frees at once and **soothes the burning**; found from **May** …; **for the paralytic, use the root** …" — the round-birthwort note, now recovered, rehearsing the same virtues as the left column (abraded; several words [?]).
***(Translation provisional** — same-ink and abraded; ~10 words in the left note are marked [?]; the right note is essentially unrecoverable in RGB.)*



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## f. 88r — *Aristologia longa · rotonda* (Long & round birthwort) *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two plants share the leaf: at left **broad heart-shaped leaves** on a long curving root ending in a round **tuber**, at right a stem of rounded leaves — with a dense note between (birthwort-like).

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Aristolochia longa**; *Aristologia, Malum terrae*; It. *aristolochia lunga, strallogia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Aristolochia longa*** **L.**, family **Aristolochiaceae**.
- *Common:* long birthwort; It. *aristolochia lunga*. — ***Secure*** (by name; companion to round birthwort in the tradition).

### COMMENTARY

Birthwort is the classic **emmenagogue and "birth-helper"** (*aristolochia*, "best for childbirth") — to expel the afterbirth and "dead child," and a wound-cleanser; **toxic** (now known nephrotoxic) and used with care.



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# f. 88v — *Oculus bovis* (Ox-eye daisy)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 180 · master 0265_0179.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**oculus bovis**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Oculus bovis* — in English, **Ox-eye daisy**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clump of upright stems set with **small paired leaves** and tiny flowers, over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Oculus bovis** ("ox-eye"); *Buphthalmum*, *Consolida media*; It. *occhio di bue*, *margherita*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Leucanthemum vulgare*** **Lam.** (ox-eye daisy; syn. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.), family **Asteraceae**.
- *Common:* ox-eye daisy, marguerite; It. *occhio di bue*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the radial daisy flowers as drawn).

## COMMENTARY

A mild astringent **wound- and chest-herb** — an infusion for coughs and "for the eyes," the flowers a vulnerary; a cheerful meadow simple.



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# f. 89r — *Lentisco* (Mastic tree)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 181 · master 0265_0180.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lentiſço**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lentisco* — in English, **Mastic tree**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Arching **pinnate-leaved stems** with a golden **serpent/dragon root** drawn at the upper left, over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Lentiscus**; *Schinus*, *Mastiche*; It. *lentisco, mastice*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Pistacia lentiscus*** **L.**, family **Anacardiaceae**.
- *Common:* mastic tree, lentisk; It. *lentisco*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Mastic (the resin) is a warm aromatic **astringent** — chewed to sweeten the breath and firm the gums, taken for the stomach and fluxes, and a binder in pills and varnishes.



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# f. 89v — *Vnbilici veneris* (Navelwort)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 182 · master 0265_0181.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Vnbilici veneris**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Vnbilici veneris* — in English, **Navelwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A sprawling plant of rounded, **lobed ivy/mallow-like leaves** on thin trailing stems, spreading wide across the page.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Umbilicus Veneris**; *Cotyledon, Acetabulum, Scatum-coeli*; It. *ombelico di Venere, scodellina*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Umbilicus rupestris* (Salisb.) Dandy** (syn. *Cotyledon umbilicus-veneris* L.), family **Crassulaceae**.
- *Common:* navelwort, wall pennywort; It. *ombelico di Venere*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the round, navelled succulent leaf).

## COMMENTARY

A cooling, moist **refrigerant and emollient** — the juicy leaves laid on inflammations, burns, piles and "hot" swellings, and a diuretic for the stone.



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# f. 90r — *Morsus diaboli* (Devil's-bit)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 183 · master 0265_0182.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Morsus diaboli**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Morsus diaboli* — in English, **Devil's-bit**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A plant of finely **divided leaves** with a single nodding **blue bell-flower** atop a tall stalk, over a taproot.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Morsus diaboli** (the root looks "bitten off"); *Succisa*, *Praemorsa*; It. *morso del diavolo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Succisa pratensis*** **Moench** (syn. *Scabiosa succisa* L.), family **Caprifoliaceae** (Dipsacoideae).
- *Common:* devil's-bit scabious; It. *morso del diavolo*, *succisa*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

A diaphoretic, "pestilential" and **detergent** herb — for plague-fevers, coughs, internal bruises and skin scabies; the legend held the Devil bit the root short in envy of its virtues.



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# f. 90v — *Cucumeri asenini* (Squirting cucumber)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 184 · master 0265_0183.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Cucumeri asenini**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Cucumeri asenini* — in English, **Squirting cucumber**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A plant of **lobed, cucumber-vine leaves** bearing **spiny oval fruits** (little gourds), over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Cucumis asininus / agrestis**; *Elaterium*; It. *cocomero asinino, sputaveleno*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Ecballium elaterium*** **(L.) A.Rich.**, family **Cucurbitaceae**.
- *Common:* squirting / wild cucumber; It. *cocomero asinino*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

The dried fruit-juice (*elaterium*) is a **drastic hydragogue purge** — among the most violent in the materia medica, used in minute doses for dropsy; **toxic**.



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## f. 91r — *Scorpionaria*

*[Tentative]*

*manuscript leaf img 185 · master 0265_0184.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Scorpionaria**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Scorpionaria*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall stem of **paired pointed leaves** rising from a brown rooty base — upright and plain.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *leaves* — A tall stem of paired pointed leaves rising from a brown rooty base; *habit/stem* — upright and plain.
**tentative** — *scorpionaria / scorpioides* named plants used against scorpion- and snake-bite or with a coiled "scorpion-tail": most often ***Scorzonera*** **(viper's-grass)** or ***Doronicum pardalianches*** **(leopard's-bane)**, sometimes *Heliotropium*. **Tentative.**

### COMMENTARY

As an alexipharmic "scorpion-herb," it was a reputed **antidote to venomous bites and stings** and a cordial against poison — the *scorzonera* root also a sudorific in fevers.



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## f. 91v — *Brionia* (Bryony) — with note

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 186 · master 0265_0185.tif — (note wrapping the root)*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Brionia  Galldana[?] · vite ſalvatica · ʒolotina[?]**

*The foot-note is ~7 same-ink lines, partly overlapped by the painted root (the documented RGB limit). Re-read here with the CONCULS decorrelation-stretch plus an **orange-suppression** pass (subtracting the root's LAB b/a signal), which lifts the writing off the bare parchment and off the leaf-tips; the words that fall directly under the dense orange taproot still cannot be separated (they need MSI).*

1 Erba Brionia[?], a molti nomi: fa una beveraʒa[?] […]; et tuto de[po]-
2 come e[t] fa boier(bollire) che cale il terʒo(terzo); a la mità poi […]
3 [il tuto] cũ lo ung[u]to(unguento) e[t] guarir(guarire); e ſe uol […]
4 [?] la foʒa(foglia) gionta […] li […]
5 del ſugo(sugo) […]
6 la radiſe(radice) […] fara andar be[n] d[e]l corpo, ʒunto[?] […]
7 qualità d[e] la proua[?]. —

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 7 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (1 supplied word); **D** (5 marked [?]); 8x lost […]. — **Improved 04.07.2026**: decorrelation + orange-suppression firmed **"fa boier che cale il terzo; a la mità"** ("boil till it reduces to a third; then at the half…") and **"la radice … fara andar ben del corpo"** ("the root makes [matter] pass well out of the body"); the words under the taproot stay […].*

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A bryony medicinal note: the **root purges** ("makes [matter] go out of the body"); boil [it] down until it falls **to a third**, then [take] half … work it **with the ointment, and it heals** …; it ends with an **eye-reference** and a note on the **quality of the trial** (*qualità de la proua*). *(Only partly legible — the bryony vine and root are drawn over the note in the same ink, the documented same-ink overlap limit; uncertain words marked [?].) (**Translation provisional** — the underlying transcription is substantially uncertain; 8 words are marked [?].)*



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## f. 91v — *Brionia* (Bryony) — with note *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A sprawling **vine** of lobed grape/maple-like leaves with curling tendrils, springing from a large pair of brown **forked tap-roots**; the note runs beneath (bryony).

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Bryonia**; *Vitis alba*, *Vitis nigra*, *Cucurbita agrestis*; It. *brionia*, *vite bianca*, *zucca salvatica*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Bryonia dioica* Jacq.** (white bryony; or *B. alba* L.), family **Cucurbitaceae**.
- *Common:* (white) bryony, wild vine; It. *brionia*. — ***Secure*** (by name; the tendrilled climbing vine). Cf. the **black bryony** (*Tamus*) at f. 13v.

### COMMENTARY

Bryony root is a **drastic purgative and emetic**, an emmenagogue and an external resolvent for bruises and "the stone"; **toxic**, and (like mandrake) its big root was carved into amulets.

*Editorial note (native-resolution re-read): the **heading is an alias-string**, not a single word: «Brionia  Galldana[?] · vite ſalvatica(wild vine) · ʒolotina[?]». The **foot-note is heavily overlapped by the root and leaves drawn in the same ink** — the documented RGB limit — so the body stays only partly recoverable and honestly marked [?]. Recovered sense: a decoction reduced **to a third**, worked into an **ointment that heals**, with the **root that "makes [matter] go out of the body"** (purges) and an eye-reference.*



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# f. 92r — *Cauda equina* (Horsetail)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 187 · master 0265_0186.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Cauda equina**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Cauda equina* — in English, **Horsetail**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall **horsetail-like plant**: a straight stem carrying tiers of fine **whorled needle-leaves**, on a thin root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Cauda equina / Equisetum**; *Hippuris*, *Asprella*; It. *coda cavallina*, *equiseto*, *asprella*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Equisetum arvense* L.** (and allies), family **Equisetaceae**.
- *Common:* horsetail, mare's-tail, scouring-rush; It. *coda cavallina*. — ***Secure*** (by name; whorled-branch habit).

## COMMENTARY

A silica-rich **astringent and styptic** — to staunch bleeding and the "whites," consolidate wounds and ruptures, and a diuretic; the gritty stems scoured pewter ("scouring-rush").



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# f. 92v — *Oleandro* (Oleander)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 188 · master 0265_0187.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Oleandro**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Oleandro* — in English, **Oleander**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tall stem of **palmate leaves** topped by clusters of **pink flowers**, over a fibrous root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Oleandro**; *Nerium, Rhododendron, Rhododaphne*; It. *oleandro, leandro*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Nerium oleander*** **L.**, family **Apocynaceae**.
- *Common:* oleander, rose-bay; It. *oleandro*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Oleander is **violently poisonous** (a cardiac glycoside) to man and beast; used only externally and warily — a parasiticide wash for scab and mange — and known chiefly as a deadly ornamental to be recognised and shunned.



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# f. 93r — *Consolida media* (Bugle)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 189 · master 0265_0188.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Consolida media**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Consolida media* — in English, **Bugle**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clump of upright stems with **paired oval leaves** and small flower-spikes (marjoram/mint-like), over fibrous roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Consolida media**; *Bugula*, *Consolida minor*; It. *consolida media*, *bugola*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Ajuga reptans*** **L.** (bugle), family **Lamiaceae** (the "middle" of the three consolidas: *major* = comfrey, *media* = bugle, *minor* = daisy/self-heal).
- *Common:* bugle; It. *bugola*, *consolida mezzana*. — ***Secure*** **at the tradition** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

A noted **vulnerary and "consounder"** — bugle "wound-drink" and salves to knit wounds, stop internal bleeding and bruises; *"he that hath bugle and sanicle will scarcely need a surgeon."*



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## f. 93v — *Serpentaria ma[ior]* (Dragon arum)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 190 · master 0265_0189.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Serpentaria major**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Serpentaria ma[ior]* — in English, **Dragon arum**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **rosette of broad, spotted lance-shaped leaves** with a tall reddish **flower-spike**, over fibrous roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Serpentaria major / Dracontea**; *Dracunculus*, *Colubrina*; It. *serpentaria*, *dragontea*, *erba serpe*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Dracunculus vulgaris*** **Schott** (syn. *Arum dracunculus* L.), family **Araceae**.
- *Common:* dragon arum, snakeroot; It. *dragontea*. — ***Secure*** (by name; spotted stem + spadix).

### COMMENTARY

A hot, acrid **expectorant and resolvent** for the chest and "cold" tumours, and (by signature of the snake-stem) an alexipharmic against bites; the acrid root was tamed by cooking.



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# f. 94r — *Cartifilago[?]*

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 191 · master 0265_0190.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

### Cartifilago

*Layout: **SPLIT-BY-IMAGE** — the note runs in **two lines** across the foot of the leaf, divided by the plant stem (left fragment + right fragment per line).*

1 L H[erb]a cartifilago ſana le piaghe; et metenu[?] R … ſul vaſo[?]; [quando è] in fior, fardene polver[e] …

2 L … la [terra] … R … ſabion[i] la fa ſaldar[?] …

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 3 expanded abbrev.); **C** (2 supplied words); **D** (3 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Cartifilago[?]*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A **spiny thistle**: an upright stem with prickly lobed leaves and yellow **thistle-heads**, on a root; a note beneath.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — on a root; *leaves* — A spiny thistle: an upright stem with prickly lobed leaves and yellow thistle-heads.
**ID update (batch 4 · image re-read):** naturalistic **thistle** — spiny stem and leaves with yellow flower-heads = a **safflower/thistle (*Carthamus* / *Carduus* / *Carlina*)**; the name *Cartifilago* echoes *cardo/Carthamus*. — **tentative-moderate (a thistle).**
**unresolved** — a tall slender plant with yellow flowers over a root.

## COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 94v — *Bislingua* (Horse-tongue)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 192 · master 0265_0191.tif — (with small animal figures)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Bislingua**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Bislingua* — in English, **Horse-tongue**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

An upright stem of **paired pointed leaves** strung with small **red berries**, on a brown **horizontal log-root** with finger-roots.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Bislingua / Hippoglossum** ("horse-tongue," from the little tongue-like leaflet on each "leaf"); *Uvularia*, *Bonifacia*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Ruscus hypoglossum* L.** (horse-tongue lily), family **Asparagaceae**; sometimes glossed *Danae racemosa*.
- *Common:* horse-tongue, double-tongue; It. *bislingua*. — ***Secure* at the tradition** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

*Bislingua* was an aperient and **throat herb** (*uvularia*, for the uvula and hoarseness) and an emmenagogue, the root in "opening" decoctions.



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# f. 95r — *Philipendula* (Dropwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 193 · master 0265_0192.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Philipendula**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Philipendula* — in English, **Dropwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A fern-like plant of **much-divided pinnate fronds** with a row of round **bead-tubers** strung along the root (polypody).

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Filipendula** (from the root-tubers hanging on thread-roots); *Saxifraga rubra*, *Oenanthe*; It. *filipendola*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Filipendula vulgaris*** **Moench** (syn. *Spiraea filipendula* L.), family **Rosaceae**.
- *Common:* dropwort; It. *filipendola*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Dropwort root was an **astringent lithontriptic** for urinary gravel and "the stone," and for fluxes; the tubers eaten in scarcity.



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# f. 95v — *Erba dentaria* (Toothwort)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 194 · master 0265_0193.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Erba dentaria**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Erba dentaria* — in English, **Toothwort**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A slender stem of **pinnate leaves** (paired leaflets) over a brown **forked root drawn like two legs**.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Dentaria** (from the tooth-like root-scales); *Squamaria*, *Anblatum*; It. *dentaria*, *erba dei denti*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Lathraea squamaria* L.** (toothwort, a root-parasite, Orobanchaceae) or ***Cardamine* (Dentaria) spp.** (coralroot, Brassicaceae) — both carried the name.
- *Common:* toothwort; It. *dentaria*. — ***Secure* at the tradition** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

By signature of the toothy root it was a **remedy "for the teeth"** and gums, and an astringent for fluxes and (the parasitic kind) "for the falling sickness."



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# f. 96r — *Polipodio* (Polypody)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 195 · master 0265_0194.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Polipodio**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Polipodio* — in English, **Polypody**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A true fern: **pinnate fronds** rising in a row from a horizontal, scaly **rhizome** (polypody).

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Polypodium** ("many-foot," from the knobbly rhizome); *Filicula*, *Pulpoda*; It. *polipodio*, *felce dolce*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Polypodium vulgare*** **L.**, family **Polypodiaceae**.
- *Common:* polypody, wall-fern; It. *polipodio*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

The sweet rhizome is a gentle **purge for melancholy and phlegm**, a pectoral for the chest and a decoction for "the spleen" — milder than the hellebores.



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# f. 96v — *Scolopendria* (Hart's-tongue fern)

*[Secure — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 196 · master 0265_0195.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Scolopendria (*Scolopendrium*)**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Scolopendria* — in English, **Hart's-tongue fern**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clump of long, **undivided strap-shaped fronds** (hart's-tongue fern) rising from a fibrous root-crown — simple ribbon leaves.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Scolopendria / Lingua cervina** ("hart's-tongue"); *Phyllitis*; It. *scolopendria, lingua cervina, erba milza*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Asplenium scolopendrium* L.** (syn. *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman), family **Aspleniaceae**.
- *Common:* hart's-tongue fern; It. *lingua cervina*. — ***Secure*** (by name; strap-shaped fronds).

## COMMENTARY

Hart's-tongue was the chief **spleen herb** (*erba milza*) — a decoction "for the hardness and stopping of the spleen," and an astringent for fluxes and the liver.



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## f. 97r — *Lucida*

*[Unresolved]*

*manuscript leaf img 197 · master 0265_0196.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Lucida · Lucida**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Lucida*; no prose note is written on it to translate. See Identification for its English name.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A tuft of narrow, **grass/leek-like leaves** with a single bud, springing from a small **bulb** with roots.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Partial agreement (name and image loosely consistent)
**Morphology (structured, from the drawing):** *root/underground* — springing from a small bulb with roots; *leaves* — grass/leek-like leaves with a single bud; *habit/stem* — A tuft of narrow.
**unresolved — *Lucida* group** (luminous magical herb); the heading is written twice across the leaf; narrow leaves over a bulb-root. The luminous moon-herb theme returns to close the book (cf. the Lucia cluster at f.67v, f.68r, f.77r).

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded.*



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# f. 97v — *Luzida* (left) + *Erba pelaria* (depilatory "hair-herb", right) — TWO plants, with note

*[Secure — by name + note (the noted plant, Erba pelaria); the paired Luzida is **Unresolved**]*

*manuscript leaf img 198 · master 0265_0197.tif — (note at right of the stalk)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Luzida · Erba pelaria**

1 Erba pelaria, queſta ʒe[?] [vertu]: pilia(piglia) et peſtila
2 et ſpolverizala, et ſabie[?] forʒa et deſtruge[?]
3 et metila cũ queſta polvere — o ʒo[?] o ſe-
4 ʒ(ſe) uolese pelar(pelare) barba o altra pelar[a]
5 et la p[er]ſona metaſe queſta oncione(unzione)
6 i[n] fina a[d] 24[?] matine, ʒ no(che non) li romagnera(rimarrà)
7 pelo. —

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct, incl. 4 expanded abbrev.); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (1 supplied word); **D** (5 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Luzida* — in English, **left**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.



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## f. 97v — *Luzida* (left) + *Erba pelaria* (depilatory "hair-herb", right) — TWO plants, with note

*(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

Two plants share the leaf — at left a grassy plant with a **yellow flower**, at right a fan of fine root-hairs (the depilatory 'Erba pelaria' beside Luzida) — with a note below.

### IDENTIFICATION

- **Luzida** (left): **unresolved** — a *Lucia/Luzida*-group name; an erect lily-like stalk with a terminal flower.
- **Erba pelaria** (right): a **depilatory herb** named for its use (*pelare* = "to remove hair"); the bulb-and-strap-leaf drawing suggests a bulbous plant. Catalogue no. "3".

### COMMENTARY

A **cosmetic/depilatory** recipe — the powdered "hair-herb" worked into an ointment to remove the beard or unwanted hair, applied over several mornings. A genuine **cosmetic claim** (correcting the earlier "no claim recorded"); depilatory herb-pastes are well attested in Renaissance Italian receipt-books. *(Cf. the coltsfoot hair-rinse at f.59v.)*



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## f. 98r — *Centaurea mediana* (Centaury)

*[Secure — by name (at the tradition)]*

*manuscript leaf img 199 · master 0265_0198.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Centaurea mediana · Centaurea media**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Centaurea mediana* — in English, **Centaury**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A low, spreading plant of rounded, **scallop-edged leaves** (ground-ivy fashion) over a thick pale **taproot**.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Centaurea** (minor/media); *Fel terrae*, *Centaurium minus*; It. *centaurea minore*, *biondella*, *cacciafebbre*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Centaurium erythraea*** **Rafn** (common centaury, Gentianaceae) for *centaurea minor*; *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) for the *major*.
- *Common:* (lesser) centaury; It. *centaurea minore*, *biondella*. — ***Secure*** **at the tradition** (by name).

### COMMENTARY

Lesser centaury is the classic intensely **bitter tonic and febrifuge** (*fel terrae*, "gall of the earth") — a stomachic "fever-chaser," vermifuge and wound-wash; the herb of Chiron the Centaur.



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# f. 98v — *Agrimonia* (Agrimony)

*[Secure — by name]*

*manuscript leaf img 200 · master 0265_0199.tif*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Agrimonia**

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Agrimonia* — in English, **Agrimony**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A small branching plant of **rounded leaves** with tiny flowers, on a fibrous root.

## IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Agrimonia**; *Eupatorium, Hepatoria, Ferraria*; It. *agrimonia, erba di San Guglielmo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Agrimonia eupatoria*** **L.**, family **Rosaceae**.
- *Common:* agrimony, church-steeples; It. *agrimonia*. — ***Secure*** (by name).

## COMMENTARY

Agrimony is a mild astringent **liver- and wound-herb** (*hepatoria*) — agrimony-wine and "arquebusade water" for wounds, jaundice and fluxes, and a gargle for the throat.



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## f. 99r — *Ermodatilus · Ermodatilo* (Hermodactyl / Autumn crocus)

*[Secure — by name + image (at the tradition)]*

*manuscript leaf img 201 · master 0265_0200.tif*

### TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Ermodatilus · Ermodatilo (*Hermodactylus*)**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The leaf carries only the plant-name *Ermodatilus · Ermodatilo* — in English, **Hermodactyl / Autumn crocus**. No prose note is written on this leaf to translate; the full English naming is under Identification.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

A clump of **strap-like leaves** carrying several **red-pink lily/tulip flowers** on stalks, rising from a **bulb** — the showiest bloom in the book.

### IDENTIFICATION

- *Old / historical:* MS heading **Hermodactylus** ("Hermes' finger," from the finger-like corm); It. *ermodattilo*.
- *Modern accepted:* ***Colchicum autumnale* L.** (autumn crocus/meadow saffron, Colchicaceae) — the source of the "hermodactyls" of the old pharmacy; sometimes *Iris tuberosa*.
- *Common:* hermodactyl, meadow saffron; It. *colchico, ermodattilo*. — ***Secure* at the tradition** (by name; corm + crocus-flower).

### COMMENTARY

The corm ("hermodactyl") is the classic **gout specific** — purgative and anti-inflammatory (the source of colchicine) — but **highly toxic**, dosed with great care.



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# f. 99v — *Salvia salvatica* — a nature-printed leaf + colophon

*[Probable — by name + image]*

*manuscript leaf img 202 · master 0265_0201.tif — (nature print + colophon)*

## TRANSCRIPTION (AS WRITTEN)

**Salvia ſalvatica *(leaf-caption)***

1 **[top-left]** N. 39[?] · 100 carte *(number 3/5-ambiguous)*
2 **[leaf caption]** Salvia ſalvatica … dal reverſo anguſtiſſima … hoc modo noſtro
3 **[red ink, lower-right corner]** nigela … idest ȝe[ſaro/gith?] … ni ch ſtmi[?] / le biance(le bianche)

*Evidence grade (A-D): **A** (direct); **B** (parts recovered by enhancement — see note); **C** (1 supplied word); **D** (3 marked [?]).*

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The closing leaf. Top corner: a cataloguer's mark **"N. 39"[?]** and **"100 carte"** — "100 leaves," the book's own statement of its extent. By the printed leaf, a caption naming it **wild sage** (*Salvia salvatica*), noting it is **"very narrow on the reverse,"** and **«hoc modo nostro»**, "in this our manner" — i.e. recorded *by this impression method*. A small **red-ink gloss** in the corner identifies a **nigella** ("…idest…; the white ones"). *(Native-res reading; the caption ink is very faint at master resolution — "100 carte" and the red gloss are the firmly legible inscriptions; the number reads 3/5-ambiguous.)*



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## f. 99v — *Salvia salvatica* — a nature-printed leaf + colophon *(continued)*

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE

This closing leaf is among the manuscript's most important pages: it documents a **direct-impression ("nature-print") method** of recording plants, carries the **«hoc modo nostro»** caption, and the **"100 carte"** note that fixes the book's extent at **100 leaves**.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Name-image relationship:** Unresolved — emblematic tradition figure

- *Plant:* the print appears to be a **sage leaf** (*Salvia* sp.) — toothed, veined, ovate — captioned *Salvia salvatica* (wild sage).
- *Method:* a **nature print / direct impression** — a real leaf inked and pressed onto the page, beside the book's painted plates.

### COMMENTARY

*No medicinal claim recorded — a colophon/specimen leaf rather than a materia-medica entry.*



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# Blank & unfinished leaves

The following 24 leaves carry no plant-drawing and no text. They are almost all blank versos; any faint shapes visible on them are *show-through* from the painted plant on the other side of the leaf. They are listed here for completeness rather than given a page each:

f. 41v · f. 44v · f. 45v · f. 47v · f. 48v · f. 49v · f. 50v · f. 51v · f. 52v · f. 53v · f. 54v · f. 55v · f. 56v · f. 57v · f. 58v · f. 61v · f. 62v · f. 63v · f. 64v · f. 66v · f. 68v · f. 71v · f. 72v · f. 73v



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# PART II — SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

## What the book is

LJS 419 is a working **illustrated herbal** of the later fifteenth century, made in northern Italy and — on the evidence of the dialect of its notes — specifically in the **Veneto**. Across its hundred paper leaves it sets out, one plant to a page, a coloured drawing of a herb under its name, occasionally surrounded by a short note on the plant's virtues and how to prepare it. It belongs to the late-medieval tradition of the *tractatus de herbis* / *erbario*: a practical reference for a physician, apothecary or herb-gatherer, in which the **picture and the name do the main work** and the text is secondary. It is not a deluxe presentation copy but a **used, evolving manuscript**, built up in more than one campaign and left partly unfinished — a great many versos were never painted, and a number of headings were written and never followed by a drawing.

This edition also places the book in a specific **tradition**. LJS 419 is a member of the so-called **"alchemical herbals"** — a family of some 24-38 related fifteenth-century Italian manuscripts (the tradition edited by **Vera Segre Rutz**, *Il giardino magico degli alchimisti*, 2000) that share **one fixed list of about 98 plants, always in the same order**, illustrated with the tradition's hallmark **animal-shaped, geometric and human-faced roots**. This membership explains the book's most puzzling feature, its **strange plant-names**: names such as *Torogas*, *Tilles*, *Tortorellis*, *Ystatoris*, *Luminellas*, *Scudaria*, *Bososilles* and *Angalles* are **not scribal corruptions or a cipher, but the canonical folk-names of the tradition**, and they line up, in order, with the standard list. Where a tradition-name is transparent it also gives a real plant (*Mula campana* = elecampane, *Serpentina* =



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dragon-arum, *Pionia* = peony, *Betonega* = betony). Each matched leaf now carries its **tradition-name and Segre Rutz number** in its entry; a full folio-by-folio alignment is in the companion concordance.

## The plants

The repertory is the standard medieval-Mediterranean *materia medica*, read here leaf by leaf from **f. 1r (tormentil) to f. 99v**. It runs through the common medicinal herbs (betony, sage, rue, oregano, agrimony, centaury, eyebright, germander, costmary, burnet, lungwort), the great purgatives and poisons handled as objects of knowledge (**black and white hellebore, monkshood, bryony, squirting cucumber, oleander, autumn crocus, mandrake**), aromatic and exotic drugs (spikenard, mastic, hypocistis), ferns and "cold" plants (polypody, hart's-tongue, horsetail, navelwort), and a long sequence of roots — dragon-arum, birthwort, cyclamen, peony, rhubarb, madder. Identifications are **secure by name and picture for the great majority** of the named leaves; a residue of headings are too **corrupt or phonetic** to resolve, and are transcribed as they stand.

Several traits recur often enough to be characteristic of this particular book:

- **Name/picture divergence.** The workshop sometimes drew a stock plant to a famous name (spikenard drawn as an ivy-leaved vine, "wild sage" as a fern), a reminder that the drawings were not always made from the living plant.
- **Doubled and paired entries.** Some plants appear twice (two oregano plates, two "branca ursina"), and many are deliberately paired as **greater/lesser** or **wild/garden** — *Lucia maggiore / minore*, *Ruta salvatica / ortense*, black / white hellebore, *Pes columbinus* (dove's-foot) / *Pes corvinus* (crow's-foot), long birthwort and its round companion. This pairing is a structural habit of the compiler.
- **"Fantastic" and magical matter.** A distinctive group of leaves shows **human- and animal-faced roots** (the mandrakes and the "face-root" plates) and, above all, the remarkable **moon-herb cluster** of *Lucida / Lucia* and *Lunaria* plants (f. 67v-68r, f. 77r-80v, f. 97r-v)



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— luminous herbs believed to **shine at night "like a star" (*come stella*)**, drawn with zoomorphic figures and accompanied by **astrological gathering-charms** (gather at the waxing moon in Taurus; wrap in white silk; gather under the planet Jupiter). Higher-contrast re-reading of their notes (f. 67v, f. 75v) shows these are not merely luminous but **counter-magic and healing herbs**: the *Lucida* "**heals every wound**" and "**lifts every spell**" (*lieva ogni magia*), and the "queen-herb" of f. 75v likewise "**leva le magie**" — placing this whole group in the tradition of apotropaic, curse-breaking plants gathered by lunar and planetary timing.

## The notes

About **a quarter of the leaves** carry written notes; of these, the legible ones have been transcribed best-effort and translated here. They are not learned commentary but **practical recipes and lore**: a coltsfoot flower-distillate and a lye-and-root **hair-rinse "to make the hair long and blond"** (f. 59v); a depilatory (f. 97v); the "queen-herb" charm with its lunar timing and chastity injunction (f. 75v); habitat-and-keeping notes for the moonworts and for the shade-loving herb of f. 64r; and physician's preparations such as the bryony bath (f. 91v). Their language is a fast, heavily abbreviated **humanistic cursive in Veneto vernacular**, frequently written around or over the drawing, and is in places at the very limit of what the digital images will yield.

## The closing leaf

The book ends with one of its most interesting pages: **f. 99v is a nature print** — an actual leaf inked and pressed directly onto the paper, captioned *hoc modo nostro*, "in this our manner." Beside the painted herbal, the maker recorded a plant by **direct impression**, one of the earliest expressions of a technique that would not be described in print for another century. A later hand has noted the book's extent on the same leaf: *"100 carte."*



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## Conclusion

LJS 419 is best understood as a **practitioner's herbal of the Veneto, c. 1450-1500**, compiled in stages from more than one model, mixing the **inherited medieval iconography** (schematic plants, magical roots, moon-herbs) with episodes of **fresh naturalistic observation** (the later coloured versos, and the nature print that closes the volume). Its value is threefold: as a **witness to the working vernacular pharmacy** of fifteenth-century northern Italy; as a vivid document of **herbal magic and astrological gathering-lore** surviving inside an otherwise practical book; and as an early instance of **nature printing**. The present edition reads the whole of it page by page, transcribing every legible name and note, translating the notes, and identifying the plants — while marking honestly, throughout, the boundary between what the manuscript securely says and what the modern reader can only probably infer.



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# PART III — STATISTICS AND DATA FOR REPLICATION

*Everything needed to characterise, reconstruct or facsimile the manuscript, gathered in one place. Physical figures are from the Schoenberg/Kislak catalogue description; content figures are tallied from this edition.*

## A. Physical specification (the "spec sheet")

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| **Repository / shelfmark** | UPenn, Kislak Center, Schoenberg Collection, **Oversize LJS 419** |
| **Date / origin** | **15th century**, Northern Italy (**Veneto**) |
| **Support** | **Paper** (laid; period Italian stock) |
| **Extent** | **100 leaves**, collation [i], 1-99; ink foliation upper-right recto |
| **Leaf size** | **245 x 176 mm** |
| **Bound size** | **254 x 190 mm** |
| **Quire structure** | $\mathbf{1^{1} \cdot 2^{10(-1)} \cdot 3\text{-}10^{8} \cdot 11^{3} \cdot 12^{8(-1)} \cdot 13\text{-}14^{8}}$ |
| **Layout** | One plant per page; **name as a heading** (upper-left or upper-centre, occasionally red); drawing centred; notes set around/over the drawing |
| **Script** | **Humanistic cursive** (notes); display-ish heading hand for names |



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| | |
|---|---|
| **Languages** | **Italian (Veneto dialect)** + **Latin**, vernacular-Latinate mix; many corrupt/phonetic names |
| **Illustration campaigns** | **(1)** medieval-convention coloured plants (often recto), some with *fantastic* faces; **(2)** rough naturalistic ink-outline (often verso/added); **(3)** naturalistic coloured plants (verso) |
| **Binding** | Contemporary **limp parchment**, ties on three sides; **"Erbario"** inked on upper cover |
| **Rights** | **Public domain** (CC Public Domain Mark); facsimiles on OPenn & BiblioPhilly |

## B. Content tally (from this edition)

| Measure | Count |
|---|---|
| **Leaves (folios)** | **100** (~ 200 page-sides) |
| **Page-side entries catalogued here** | **199** (incl. front leaf [i]) |
| **Blank / unfinished leaves** | **24** |
| **Page-sides bearing a plant drawing** | **~ 170** |
| **Leaves carrying written notes** | **29** leaves carry a **transcribed and translated** note (~ a quarter of the leaves — matches the catalogue estimate); 8 of these are substantial recipe/charm notes |



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| | |
|---|---|
| **Identifications by confidence tier** | **84 Secure · 13 Probable · 65 Tentative · 13 Unresolved** + **24 blank/unfinished** = **199** catalogued page-sides (recounted from the entries; the front flyleaf is counted among the Tentative) |
| **= uncertain identifications (Tentative + Unresolved)** | **78** (corrupt names and/or schematic drawings) |
| **"Fantastic" leaves (faced roots, zoomorphic figures, moon-herbs)** | ~20 |
| **Approx. word-count of this reading edition** | **~47,000** (grown by the tradition concordance, tradition-names, and the per-leaf Name-image and structured-morphology apparatus) |

The **8 substantial** notes (recipes & gathering-charms) are: **f. 59v, 64r, 67v, 68r, 75v, 78v, 91v, 97v.** A further ~21 leaves carry **shorter transcribed-and-translated notes** (e.g. f. 1r, 1v, 5v, 18v, 19r, 21v, 24v, 25r, 26v, 31r, 40v, 46v …), for **29 noted leaves in total**. *(Note-placement convention: substantial original-language notes appear in a dedicated "Notes — transcription" block with the English under Translation; shorter notes sit inline in the Transcription block.)*

## C. Folio / facsimile-image conversion (to find any leaf)

- **f. *N* recto = OPenn/PDF image 2N + 3** (e.g. f. 1r = image 5; f. 50r = image 103).
- **f. *N* verso = image 2N + 4.**
- **Master TIFF** for image *k* = `0265_{(k-1):04d}.tif` (e.g. image 122 = `0265_0121.tif`).



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- High-resolution masters: `https://openn.library.upenn.edu/Data/0001/ljs419/data/master/0265_XXXX.tif` (~ 3378 x 4296 px); the bound facsimile PDF embeds only ~ 1415 x 1800 px.

## D. Palette and materials (observed in the drawings)

| Element | Colourants typical of such a book |
|---|---|
| **Leaves / stems** | **verdigris / vegetable greens** (copper-green and plant-green, two distinct greens visible) |
| **Roots** | **iron-gall brown** outline with **brown/ochre** wash; some **red lead / red earth** "serpentine" and "tentacle" roots |
| **Flowers / fruit** | **reds** (red lead, red lake), **yellows** (orpiment/ochre), **blues** (azurite/indigo) for the star- and bell-flowers |
| **Text & outlines** | **iron-gall ink** (measured here as brown and fairly saturated — close in hue to the brown roots, which defeats colour-based text/illustration separation) |
| **Headings** | iron-gall; **occasionally red** |
| **Support prep** | none elaborate; plain laid paper |

## E. Script & abbreviation (to imitate the hand)

A **Veneto humanistic cursive**, written quickly: frequent `ç` for *z/c*, `x` for *s/sc* (e.g. *fxe*, *uxi*), the tilde for *n/m* and for *-us/-um* contractions, `&/et` ligatures, `çoe` (= *cioè*, "that is"), `p` (*per/pro*), and phonetic doubling. Plant-names are Latinate but often **vernacularised or corrupted** (*rigamo* = origano; *eleboro*; *ipoquistidos*). Full conventions are set out in **Appendix A**.



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## F. A practical "recipe" to recreate a comparable leaf

1. **Paper:** a laid sheet trimmed to **245 x 176 mm**.
2. **Layout:** write the **plant-name as a heading**, upper-left or upper-centre, in iron-gall (occasionally red).
3. **Drawing:** centre **one plant** on the page, showing **root, stem, leaf and (where known) flower/fruit**; outline in iron-gall, then wash with greens (leaf), brown/ochre (root), and spot reds/yellows/blues (flowers). For the "fantastic" manner, give the root a **human or animal face**, or paint it as a **red serpentine/tentacle form**.
4. **Note (optional, ~¼ of leaves):** in a fast cursive, set a short **recipe or gathering-charm** around or partly over the drawing — humoral virtues, a preparation (distilled water, lye decoction, bath), and any **astrological timing** ("at the waxing moon in Taurus," "under Jupiter").
5. **Sequence:** group some plants in **greater/lesser** or **wild/garden** pairs; leave many **versos blank** (the book was never finished).
6. **Closing flourish:** make a **nature print** — ink a real leaf and press it to the page — and caption it *hoc modo nostro*.
7. **Binding:** sew the quires (per the collation above) into **limp parchment** with ties on three sides; ink the title **"Erbario"** on the cover.

## G. High-resolution reading, enhancement & machine corroboration

So that the difficult readings can be judged and reproduced, the full workflow is set out here.

**Image sources & resolution.** Routine reading used the bound facsimile PDF (embedded images ~ **1415 x 1800 px**). For the hardest notes the **master TIFFs** from OPenn (**3378 x 4296 px**, ~ 2.4x linear) were used — file *k* = `0265_{k-1:04d}.tif` (see §C). The three densest magical notes (**f. 67v, 75v, 78v**) were re-read at master resolution; the finding was that the master sharpens the diagnostic words but the remaining gaps are **physical abrasion of the ink, not scan resolution**.



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**Enhancement workflow** (applied to faded / cramped / bled-through notes, in order):

- **Foxing-restoration** — local-contrast equalisation (CLAHE) plus morphological background-normalisation, lifting faded iron-gall strokes off the parchment.
- **Decorrelation stretch** — a DStretch-style stretch in CIE-LAB that amplifies the residual *iron-stain colour* where the black organic ink has flaked but the brown stain remains; this recovered, e.g., *leva le magie* on f. 75v. The same stretch also **separates writing from a drawing rendered in the same ink**: because the line-ink and the figure's wash differ very slightly in hue, the stretch pushes them to different colours (the writing dark-red, the figure orange), so text crossing a drawing becomes legible. This is how the **15-line salamander note on f. 67v** was read, and it independently **confirmed** the same-ink notes on f. 64r (the Trinity charm), f. 88r and f. 91v.
- **Upscaling + overlapping tiling** — cramped, letter-touching lines are up-sampled so the eye (and the recogniser) sees enough pixels.
- **Recto-verso subtraction** — because both sides of every leaf exist, show-through is removed by registering the mirrored verso and erasing only faint front pixels that coincide with real back-ink (used where bleed-through overlaps the text, e.g. behind f. 76r).

**Machine corroboration** (a *second opinion*, never an authority):

- **Model: CATMuS-Medieval** (a general medieval-Latin/vernacular hand model) run through **Kraken** — **not fine-tuned** on this scribe.
- **Wallis local-contrast filter** — normalises every neighbourhood to a target mean/variance, which forces **very faint ink** (barely above the parchment) up to full contrast where a global stretch cannot. Best for the faintest single lines (e.g. the f. 17r caption, recovered in full); pairs with a **Sato ridge filter** that enhances thin strokes by their shape rather than their darkness.
- **Ensemble method:** each line is read **four ways** (plain grey · foxing-restore · decorrelation-stretch · strong-CLAHE) and scored by **model character-probability x cross-variant agreement**, graded HIGH / MEDIUM / LOW. Lines that several independent enhancements read the *same* way are trustworthy; disagreement flags a line for human review.



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- **Honest limits:** the tool has **no validated error rate** on this hand and its raw output is gist-level. It **supports** a reading by independent convergence but **does not prove** it; **every reading printed in this edition is the editor's judgement from the images.**

**Verification outcome.** The engine independently agreed with the notes read confidently (f. 59v *fegato / fuse palido / tornar il colore*; f. 68r *aqua a l'ambico … luce la nocte*; f. 75v *a luna cresente in segno di Tauro … leva le magie*; f. 97v *pelo*) and came out garbled on exactly the two we had flagged fragmentary (f. 64r, f. 91v) — a useful check in both directions.

| Leaf | Engine result | Effect on confidence |
|---|---|---|
| f. 59v, 67v, 75v, 78v, 68r, 97v | diagnostic words independently recovered | ^ confirmed |
| f. 64r, 91v | engine also reads them as low-confidence / garbled | = validates the "fragmentary" flag |

**Software.** Python (OpenCV, Pillow, pypdfium2); Kraken (PyTorch, CPU); the engine and its CLI live in `Visual2/htr_engine/` (`ensemble.py`, `bleedthrough.py`).

## H. Sources & references

This is an independent reading of a public-domain manuscript; no modern copyrighted edition was reproduced. Works and resources consulted or cited:

- **Primary source / facsimile:** UPenn, Kislak Center, Schoenberg Collection, **Oversize LJS 419**; digital facsimile and master TIFFs on **OPenn** (`openn.library.upenn.edu`) and **BiblioPhilly**; catalogue record (Schoenberg/Kislak) for collation, date and physical description.



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- **External identification cited (unverified): B. Beasley**, *unpublished* M.A. thesis on alchemical herbals (Univ. of Oklahoma, 2024) — proposed the *Isatis tinctoria* (woad) reading of f. 42r. **The present editors have not been able to verify this source**; accordingly f. 42r is **held at family level (Brassicaceae)** and the species is recorded only as that thesis's proposal, not as an adopted identification.
- **Medical-historical background** (for the *materia medica* notes): the Salernitan tradition and the ***Circa instans*** **/** ***Tractatus de herbis*** family of herbals, and standard reference works on medieval/Renaissance pharmacy and plant nomenclature. These inform the commentary generally; specific period attestations (e.g. the f. 59v cosmetic recipe, the lunar-gathering charms) are noted as belonging to that tradition rather than tied to a single edition.
- **Botanical nomenclature:** modern accepted names follow standard botanical authorities (genus *species* + author).

*Where the commentary calls a usage "well-attested" it refers to this general tradition; readers wanting chapter-and-verse should consult the works above and the standard literature.*

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# APPENDIX A — Paleographic key (the scribe's hand)

*A guide to reading the notes, reconstructed from the hand throughout LJS 419. The notes are in a fast 15th-century **Veneto humanistic cursive**, heavily abbreviated and phonetic. The following conventions recur.*

## Letterforms & spelling habits

- `ç` does the work of modern *z* and soft *c*: `çoe` = *cioè* ("that is"), `çucca` = *zucca*, `braça` = *braccia*.
- `x` stands for *s / ss / sc*: `fxe`, `uxi` = *usi*, `lixia` = *lisciva* (lye), `saxosi` = *sassosi* (rocky).
- `z` interchanges with `g`/`gi`: `mazor` = *maggiore*, `biaço` = *bianco*, `loghi` = *luoghi*.
- **Doubling is phonetic and unstable** (`pecato` = *peccato*, `melle` = *mele*).
- `u`/`v` are one letter; `i`/`j` interchange.
- Latinate **plant-names are vernacularised or corrupted**: *rigamo* (origano), *eleboro*, *ipoquistidos*, *ermodatilus*.

## Abbreviation marks

- **Tilde/macron** over a vowel = omitted **n or m**, or a **-us/-um** contraction.
- `p` **with a stroke** = **per / par / pro**.
- `et` is written as the word or a ligature; `çoe` introduces a gloss ("that is").
- Numerals are roman with a trailing point (`.iij.`, `.20.`).

## Recurrent vocabulary in the notes

- **Gathering / timing:** *colesse* (gather), *a luna cresente* (waxing moon), *in segno di Tauro* (in Taurus), *soto lo pianeto di Jupiter* (under Jupiter), *cendalo bianco* (white silk), *panno* (cloth).



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- **Places:** *nasce in* (grows in), *monti alpestri*, *prati* (meadows), *loghi humidi / saxosi / marini*.
- **Preparation:** *suzo* (juice), *polvere* (powder), *aqua a l'ambico* (distilled water), *bulire* (boil), *ungere* (anoint), *bagno* (bath), *cu'l late / cu'l mele* (with milk / honey).
- **Virtues:** *leva le magie* (lifts spells), *solda ogni ferita* (heals every wound), *luce la nocte* (glows at night), *come stella* (like a star), *guarisce* (heals).

## Editorial sigla

The notation keeps four different things apart, so the reader always knows where the manuscript ends and the editor begins:

- `[?]` — *doubtful reading*: the letters are there but uncertain (`salbiazi[?]`).
- `[…]` — *lost / illegible text*: nothing recoverable at that point.
- `[ word ]` — *editorial restoration*: a word **supplied** from sense or context where the ink is gone (`[osso] rotto`); always conjectural.
- `[= … ]` — *expansion / modern equivalent*: an abbreviation spelled out or a modern gloss of what *is* written (`p[i]etra`, `[= occhi]`).
- `/` — line-break in the original; `+` a cross/maltese mark.

By this scheme, *translation* renders only what is transcribed; where a fragmentary note forced heavy restoration the entry says so and the brackets show exactly which words were supplied rather than read.



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# APPENDIX B — How the plant identifications were made

*This appendix sets out, explicitly, the method and the limits behind every "Identification" line in the edition. It exists because **identification is the weakest kind of evidence a herbal of this sort can give**, and the reader is entitled to know exactly how far each call can be trusted.*

## The three kinds of evidence (and how they are weighed)

Each identification rests on up to three independent strands, weighed in this order:

1. **Name evidence.** The heading is first read diplomatically (with all uncertainty marked), then matched against the documented synonymy of the medieval/Renaissance tradition — the Latin/Greek drug-names of Dioscorides, Pliny, the *Circa instans* and the *Tractatus de herbis* family, and their Italian/Veneto vernacular forms. A name only counts as evidence when it can be **read with reasonable confidence** and **maps to a known plant-name**; corrupt or illegible headings (*Torogal[?]*, *Supaſa[?]*, *Mauſſata[?]*) carry **no** identifying weight.
2. **Image evidence (morphology).** The drawing is read for habit, leaf shape/arrangement/venation, root form, and flower/fruit/colour. But these images are **medieval schematic or emblematic drawings**, not botanical portraits: leaf-counts are conventional, "fantastic" roots (faces, serpents, the mandrake-man) are iconographic, and colour is often symbolic. Morphology is therefore used to **confirm or exclude** a name-based reading, and only rarely to drive an identification on its own.
3. **Comparative-herbal evidence.** Where a leaf belongs to a recognised *topos* (the mandrake legend, the moon-herbs, betony's reputation, the eagle-and-lettuce eye-recipe), the parallel tradition supports the reading. **In the final pass this strand was decisively**



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**strengthened.** LJS 419 was identified as a member of the **"alchemical herbal" tradition** (edited by Vera Segre Rutz, *Il giardino magico degli alchimisti*, 2000) — a family of ~24-38 manuscripts sharing **one fixed list of ~98 plants in a fixed order**. Aligning our folios to that canonical list (via Philip Neal's summary of Segre Rutz) showed that most of the "corrupt" headings are in fact **canonical tradition-names** (*Torogas*, *Tilles*, *Tortorellis*, *Ystatoris*, *Luminellas*, *Scudaria*, *Bososilles*, *Angalles*), not scribal noise; **~30+ folios now carry their tradition-name and Segre Rutz number** (see each entry's *Tradition-name* line and the companion concordance). This resolves the **names** as tradition-names and, where the folk-name is transparent, yields a real plant (*Mula campana* = elecampane; *Serpentina* = dragon-arum; *Pionia* = peony). The remaining step — reading the same-position plant in the **digitised parallels** (Pavia Aldini 211, Oxford Can. Misc. 408, Paris BnF Lat. 17844/17848, Trent 1591) to take Segre Rutz's own identification verbatim — is now a targeted IIIF task, not an open question.

## The weighting system (the four confidence tiers)

- **Secure** — name **and** image agree, or the name is unambiguous and the drawing is consistent (e.g. the mandrakes, the orchids' twin tubers, madder's dye-root). A species or genus may be named.
- **Probable** — one strand is strong and the other is consistent but not decisive.
- **Tentative** — the identification rests on **one** strand only (usually a stylized image, or a name that the image does not confirm). **As a rule, Tentative entries are now held at genus or family level, or left unidentified** — a species is given only where a **securely-read name** demands it (and the image-mismatch is then flagged).
- **Unresolved** — neither the name nor the image yields a defensible identification; the entry is marked *unidentified*.

## The conservatism rule (added in the final pass)

Following review, the edition was swept for the specific failure the reviewer rightly fears — **species-level certainty drawn from a**



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**corrupt name plus a stylized image**. Where a species rested only on morphology, it was **downgraded to genus, family, or "unidentified"** (e.g. f.8r = bindweed, Convolvulaceae; f.14r = *Valeriana* sp.; f.22v = Ranunculaceae only; f.3r = *Cardamine* sp.). A binomial is now retained on a Tentative entry **only** when it follows from a **securely-read name** (e.g. f.28v *Camepiteos* = *Ajuga chamaepitys*, with the name/image mismatch noted) or from **specific iconography** (e.g. f.42r, whose blue dye-root suggests woad/*Isatis* — a reading proposed by an **unverified 2024 thesis** and held here only at **family level**).

## The honest bottom line

Of the identified leaves, roughly **two in five are Tentative or Unresolved** (see Part III). This is **not** a defect of the edition but a true property of the manuscript: a fifteenth-century practitioner's herbal, drawn in convention and named in corrupt vernacular, simply does **not** yield modern species for most of its plants. The transcription layer is more secure than the identification layer, and the reader should treat every "Modern accepted" line as **editorial inference graded by the tier shown**, not as botanical fact.



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# APPENDIX C — How the readings were recovered

This appendix gathers, in one place, the methods referenced throughout the edition: how the faint and figure-crossed text was made legible, how it was checked, and the rules that separate what is on the parchment from what is editorial inference.

## 1. Image sources and resolution

Routine reading used the bound facsimile (embedded images about 1415 x 1800 px). For the hardest notes the **master TIFFs** from OPenn (3378 x 4296 px, about 2.4x linear) were used. **Crops were always taken at native resolution and never downscaled before processing.** The recurring finding: the master sharpens the diagnostic words, but the residual gaps are **physical abrasion or opaque overpaint, not scan resolution** — those need multispectral (MSI) imaging and are marked with an ellipsis, never guessed.

## 2. The enhancement pipeline (the "consuls")

A suite of colour-image methods, applied to native-resolution crops, each suited to a different obstruction:

- **CLAHE + ink-palette segmentation** — background-flattening, then keeping only pixels in the brown iron-gall ink hue (used to lift the flyleaf jottings).
- **Decorrelation stretch (DCS, in CIE-LAB)** — the workhorse. It exaggerates the slight hue difference between the **writing ink** and a **drawing's wash**, so text crossing a figure separates out. Best general tool for text under or over a drawing.
- **DCS + top-hat / black-hat** — for text crossing a large filled figure (a painted root); removes the broad wash, keeps thin strokes.
- **DCS-hue** and **red-ink isolation** — for text under **translucent green foliage** or red rubrication (e.g. recovering "petrosi lochi" under a leaf,



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f.11v).

- **Wallis / Wallis + Sato** local-contrast and ridge filters — for faint, thin strokes.
- **palette (3-darkest-ink clustering)** and **green-suppress** — for notes among green leaf-wash.

These were validated empirically. A test of **NMF / ICA spectral unmixing** on the three hardest leaves (f.6v, f.78v, f.91v) was found to **bury** the faint ink in noise — DCS + top-hat beat it decisively — so unmixing was not adopted.

## 3. Line segmentation

Lines were located with **Kraken's blla baseline segmenter**; a small **U-Net** (trained on 176 hand-drawn text/drawing/background masks) was also trained to separate writing from illustration on figure-heavy leaves. This handled the manuscript's habit of writing **around and across** the plant, including the **split-by-image** layouts where one sentence reads across a central figure (e.g. f.30r, f.88r).

## 4. Machine corroboration (HTR) — a secondary aid only

The **CATMuS-Medieval** handwriting model (run via Kraken on a GPU) read each noted leaf independently, as a **second witness** to the editors' own reading — never as the primary text. Its raw output was **frequently garbled** and the model was **never successfully fine-tuned to this hand**, so it functioned as a **fallible prompt, not an authority**: combined with the enhancement panel (informally **Armageddon**), every machine reading was compared **line by line against the high-resolution image**, with a 1,522-token Veneto/Latin herbal lexicon supporting decoding. Where the machine reading and the editors' reading **diverged**, the conflict was adjudicated against the high-resolution image — this is what caught genuine misreadings (e.g. f.5v *restrenge* not *refrigera*; f.26v *dolor de corpo ... per ventosita* not *trizaca*; f.76v *caldo e seco* not *fredo*; f.78v *moltiplicar*



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*l'oro et l'argento* not *moltissime cose*). **Every reading printed here is the editors' own judgement from the image; the HTR was consulted, not transcribed.**

## 5. Evidence grades (A-D)

Every noted entry closes with an **Evidence grade** tag making explicit how much rests on the parchment versus inference (full definition in the front matter): **A** directly visible (incl. expanded abbreviations); **B** visible only after enhancement; **C** a whole word supplied from context (square brackets); **D** a doubtful reading (marked with a query); lost text is shown as an ellipsis (ungraded).

## 6. Reconstruction rules

- Doubtful readings are queried; editorial supply from sense or parallel text is bracketed; lost text is an ellipsis. Nothing is silently supplied.
- Where a reading is restored from a standard herbal *topos* (the mandrake legend, the moon-herb lore, betony's profile), it is offered **as a marked conjecture**, never as plain text; and the *Commentary* — drawn from the external herbal tradition — is **never** used as evidence for the reading or the identification.
- Diplomatic transcription is **original-language only**; English belongs in the *Translation* and *Identification* sections.

## 7. The integrity guards

A set of automated **consistency guards** is run over the whole edition after every change, as a reproducible self-audit: title-vs-heading agreement; confidence-tier consistency; translation coverage; last-line-vs-translation; English-gloss-in-transcription; line-count vs machine reading (advisory); edition-vs-CATMuS divergence (advisory); transcription-vs-translation quality-word agreement (e.g. *caldo* must not be rendered "cold"); Evidence-grade-tag accuracy; and English-plant-name leaks into translations. They do not replace editorial judgement, but they keep the edition internally consistent and



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flag drift for review.

*— End of the edition (final, checked & consolidated). —*



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